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7 November 1984

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RAILWAY LINE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CHINA

Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English 2 Oct 84 p 2

[Text] Gaborone, October 3--Botswana and the People's Republic of China last Friday signed an agreement for the renewal of the 120 kilometres of rail track between Gaborone and the southern border.

The Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Works and Communications, Mr C.M. Lekaukau, signed on behalf of the Government of Botswana and the Economic First Secretary in the People's Republic of China Embassy here, Mr Li Zongxi, on behalf of his Government.

Under the agreement, the Chinese are to make a contribution of P12 000 000 towards the cost of work and are to supply 12 000 tonnes of rail, cranes, a rail welding machine and a complete workshop for the maintenance of equipment.

Botswana will supply the rail vehicles, labour, supporting services and supply 171 000 Botswana manufactured railway sleepers to be used on the project.

According to Mr Lekaukau, work is planned to commence in February 1985, but preparatory work including the construction of a track renewal depot costing P1 000 000 was already at an advanced stage.

The project, he said, was expected to take two years to complete and will provide employment for approximately 250 Batswana under Chinese supervision.

"This is a significant development of cooperation between the two governments and it is the highlight of the national days of the respective countries--Botswana September 30 and the People's Republic of China, October 1," observed Mr Lekaukau after the signing which took place at the Ministry of Works and Communications here. BOPA

CSO: 3400/94

NORTH, SOUTH KOREA ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Gaborone THE GUARDIAN in English 5 Oct 84 p 1

[Article by Mxolisi Mgxashe]

[Text]

Both South and North Korea have pledged to assist Botswana's economic and food production problems, and to help this country achieve a sound and sophisticated technology.

In separate interviews with The Guardian last week the Ambassador of the Korean Republic (South) to Botswana, Mr Luk Jae Kang and his Democratic People's Republic of Korea counterpart (North), Mr Kim Dong Hwa, said their attendance of Botswana's 18th anniversary of independence celebrations offered them the opportunity to talk to various Government Ministers and officials on areas of cooperation.

Both expressed deep sympathies with the acute drought spell the country is going through and the subsequent problem of food production.

Mr Hwa Said Botswana and North Korea have a common experience of colonial occupation and as struggling developing nations there was a lot they could share in the fields of, for instance, water irrigation and agriculture. He said the problems Botswana faced in these two areas were the same as those faced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea when it liberated itself from Japanese occupation in 1948; but today they have managed to achieve a high degree of self-sufficiency in food production despite the acute shortage of land.

"In my country we have now completed all our irrigation schemes involving a 40 000 water canal and more than 1 700 water reservoirs. More than 75 per cent of the territory is covered by mountains and our biggest drive has been to reclaim some land from the sea,

and by the end of the 80s we shall have retrieved 300 000 hectares of land covered by the sea and another 200 000 of idle and non-cultivated mass of land to give us at least 500 000 by the end of the century.

The DPRK Ambassador who is resident in Lusaka said in their drive to build a new society North Koreans have also given very important attention to education because it was his Government's belief that when people were conscious their spirit of hard work became strengthened. To this regard, he noted, the production of pencils has occupied a first item position in all their cabinet meetings since liberation.

Mr Luk Kang from South Korea noted that during his visit to Botswana he held crucial

meetings with the Vice-President Mr Peter Mmusi who is also in charge of finance and Development Planning, the Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr Gaositswe Chiepe, the Minister of Commerce and Industry Mr MPK Nwako and senior officials in Government on cooperation between Botswana and his country and on problems of international peace and harmony.

He said these discussions gave him a deep insight into the water problem faced by Botswana and he thought the digging of boreholes to provide the majority of the people in the country with clean and hygienic water would be one of the main areas of assistance to be rendered by South Korea. To facilitate this his Government would provide some equipment for use in digging out under-

ground water and with effect from next year many Batswana officials and technicians would be offered fellowships in this field.

He disclosed that South Korean industrialists were very keen in establishing factories in the country and the first step towards this, which should be implemented in a matter of months, would be the erection of a blanket manufacturing plant in Botswana.

On relations with their Northern kith and kin, Mr Kang said: "It is our sincere wish that the Korean question should be resolved only through peaceful methods, through direct talks between the two parties involved in the conflict. We will be patient and continue keeping our doors wide open for the resumption of direct talks between North and South Korea".

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BRIEFS

ZAMBIA TO EXPORT ELECTRICITY--Zambia will soon start exporting electricity to Botswana from the Kariba hydro-electric power station, Botswana High Commissioner to Zambia, Mr Edward Kutter Rosebotsa, said in Lusaka yesterday. Speaking in an interview, Mr Rosebotsa said this was one of the agreements of the Zambia/Botswana Joint Permanent Commission meeting held recently. "The electricity will be supplied to the northern part of Botswana but negotiations over the implementations of the project are still going on," he said. Mr Rosebotsa also said that another joint permanent commission on co-operation met in Gaborone, the Botswana capital recently at which various aspects of co-operation in trade and cultural activities were discussed. He said the two countries agreed to increase the flow of trade between them and to exchange students to study at various institutions. "So far, there are about 10 students from Botswana who are studying in Zambia in the fields of co-operatives and insurance," he said. He added that the Botswana government will also send more students from the Information Ministry for a course at the Zambia Institute of Mass Communications. [Excerpt] [Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 1 Oct 84 p 1]

ANC GUERRILLAS CHARGED--Gaborone--Three ANC guerillas who fled into Botswana after clashing with South African security forces in the Northern Transvaal last month have been charged with the illegal possession of arms of war. The trial of the three men, Mr Roney Mahlangu, Mr Christopher Machaba and Mr Lucky Setlhare, all aged 25, will begin tomorrow in the Francistown Magistrate's Court. The Botswana Guardian newspaper reported that the charge carries a minimum penalty of five year's jail with no option of a fine. All have pleaded not guilty. According to the charge sheet the men were arrested on August 5 at a cattle post near the South Africa-Botswana border. They were allegedly armed. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 2 Oct 84 p 6]

CSO: 3400/96

'UNPRODUCTIVE STATE ENTERPRISES' DISCUSSED

Loan for Probe Questioned

London TALKING DRUMS in English 24 Sep 84 p 11

[Article by Poku Adua]

[Text]

One of the notable characteristics of Ghana's post-independence industrial development is the large number of state enterprises which were set up in the early 1960's. They range from housing, road, air, rail and marine transport, telecommunications, hotel and catering, building construction and architectural services, insurance, plantation agriculture, water and power utilities, retail trade, printing and publishing, fishing and food distribution and many others.

Most, if not all of them, have turned into national financial burdens, huge barren elephants with productivity levels that have little or no significance or impact on national economic growth or even worthy of service to the community. Nearly all of them depend on imported inputs to survive. Few can break even at the end of the day. Their operations crawl to a halt whenever foreign exchange restrictions start to bite. Besides, they are knee-deep in red-tape, bureaucracy, labour disillusionment and corrupt practices.

One can recall the case of the C29 million watch strap episode of the Ghana National Trading Corporation, the gradual and sad disintegration of the State Shipping Corporation, the public disenchantment with the Ghana Airways Corporation, the terrible state of affairs of the State Goldmining Corporation, the poor programmes of the

Ghana Broadcasting Corporation, or indeed the illegible prints being churned out by the local press.

And yet revolutionary organs take the first opportunity to take over private enterprises only to watch them sink into chaos and mess just like the Bona Tyre factory, the Ghana Textile Printing Company at Tema, the Achimota Brewery, to mention a few.

The decline of these industries has been a national cancer which is crying for *proper* attention and control and, of course, more funds.

In his Economic Recovery Programme set within the PNDC 4-year programme, the Secretary for Finance and Economic Planning stated inter alia: "To rectify the problems facing the State Enterprises, a new Public Corporation Service Law is to be passed to control and regulate the operations of the State Corporations to make them accountable and productive".

Desirable sentiments of course, but the law envisaged has yet to be passed although a State Enterprise Commission which has been set up, is believed to have been assigned the task of collating data and information to form a frame work for the proposed laws. To this end, the Ghana government has negotiated financial assistance from the United Nations Development Programme and the International

Development Association to the tune of US\$664,000 to undertake the exercise.

On July 30 this year, management of state enterprises held a series of meetings with PNDC officials which has been followed by a two week nation-wide tour of state enterprises by the Commission. As part of their schedule, the Commission has submitted questionnaires to all state enterprises as a way to gather data and information to assist in their task of appraising the performance of these public corporations.

It appears fortuitous, however, to arrange an international loan of over 600,000 dollars to merely conduct a probe into state sector unproductive industries. What funds will be available at the end of it to support these ailing national burdens, to bail them out of real cash which they need to survive? It will be of great importance to follow how Squadron Leader C.M.K. Sowu, Co-ordinator of the State Enterprises Study Project will tackle his assignment with \$664,000 and what benefits the nation and her Corporations will gain from the study.

Food Production Corporation

London TALKING DRUMS in English 24 Sep 84 p 11

[Text]

The Food Production Corporation is one of the State Enterprises which was earmarked for dismantling at the beginning of 1983. In his nationwide broadcast of Thursday, December 30, 1982, the Secretary for Finance & Economic Planning, outlining a 4-year programme of Economic Recovery, announced that: "The Food Production Corporation are to be dismantled. Their farms and lands will be apportioned among workers interested in operating on a co-operative basis." This statement on the PNDC economic policies was subsequently published by the Minister of Information under the title: 'The Way Ahead — Ghana's Economic Recovery Programme'.

Nearly two years on and no-one knows exactly what has happened to the FPC, whether it was given a reprieve to continue to exist or whether it is being run as a 'co-operative' under the previous name. The puzzle tightens further by the appearance of a quarter-page advertisement in the August 14, 1984 issue of the *Ghanaian Times* in which the Food Production Corporation is inviting tenders for the supply of agricultural inputs — tractors, motor vehicles, spare parts, fertilizers, agro-chemicals and what is described as "miscellaneous", to be paid from a grant aid from the government of Japan.

It will be recalled that in October 1983, the government of Ghana signed an agreement with the government of Japan for a Japanese Grant Aid package of \$3.33 million (approx. 810 million Yens). \$2.5 million was to be used for the purchase of rice as food aid to Ghana, while \$820,000 was to be spent on fertilizers, agric equipment, and machinery for the Upper and Volta regions agricultural development programmes.

There does appear to be the possibility that the FPC advert in the *Ghanaian Times* is based on the same Japanese government grant aid. That being the case then either the FPC, still operating as a state enterprise, has taken over the development of agriculture in the two regions named above, or else the Japanese government grant aid has been 'switched' to the 'FPC' which only eighteen months ago was singled out for axing in a major government budget statement. When did the government reverse its decision to axe FPC? If the ex-Corporation is now run by co-operatives, are they entitled to internationally negotiated loans and grants?

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JOURNALIST EXAMINES CIRCUMSTANCES BEHIND LEE, ADDY EXECUTIONS

London TALKING DRUMS in English 8 Oct 84 pp 14-15

[Article by Elizabeth Ohene]

[Text]

If *The Ghanaian Times* is to be believed, Flight-Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings kept vigil with Joachim Amartey Kwei up until the moment of his execution by firing squad. The bonds of friendship, *The Ghanaian Times* affirmed, demanded it and Flt-Lt. Rawlings was too decent and loyal a friend not to have stayed with his friend even while he was being tied to the stake.

Amartey Kwei, it will be recalled, was the ruling Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC) member who was executed for the murder of the three High Court judges and retired army officer.

One can only assume that the Chairman of the PNDC had a particularly sleepless night this past weekend because of the ten death warrants he signed and which ten were executed on Saturday. Two held closer bonds to him than Joachim Amartey Kwei ever did.

It is being suggested that by ordering the execution of Flt-Lt. Robert Kojo Lee, a life-long friend and that of Richard Nii Amo Addy, his nephew, Flt-Lt. Rawlings has demonstrated that he is even-handed and in full control of the country. What is more, it is supposed to be taken as evidence that in the new order of things in Ghana, when it comes to justice, all are equal, friends and relations of the chairman are at risk or at liberty as much as your average Kofi Mensah.

It is useful to examine the cases of Flt-Lt. Lee and Nii Amo Addy in some detail to show the tortuous workings of 'justice' in the new Ghana.

On December 31, 1981 when the PNDC came to power, Kojo Lee had been discharged from the Ghana Air Force for many years and was proprietor of an entertainment establishment near the Trade Fair site in Accra which consisted of a Golf course, a drinks bar and restaurant. During his time in the forces, he was known as a good pilot but had been such an unsatisfactory officer in all ways and got into so many scrapes that it was a relief all round when he was discharged.

But Flt-Lt. Lee had been a good friend of Lt-Lt. Rawlings since childhood and Achimota school days through to the Air Force and they had been in many scrapes together. When Flt-Lt. Rawlings seized power therefore, he called back his friend into uniform without any regard to the rules of the Forces. As one of those with ready access to Chairman Rawlings, Flt-Lt. Lee became very powerful indeed and a virtual law unto himself.

It is well known that Peter Atsu Bleboo was not the first person to have been killed by Flt-Lt. Lee. Even when he was out of the Air Force, he was known to be prone and quick to violence and the story was told of the poor man whom he caught trying to

catch fish from the lake in his entertainment complex — when he was through with him, he was a very dead fisherman. Since December 31, 1981, when he became a member of the inner circle of the ruling group, the last victim was said to be his seventh. Flt-Lt. Lee had a definite tendency to administer instant and very final justice to any and all whom he considered to have infringed any rules of the revolution.

Many cynics have said that it was the identity of the person Flt-Lt. Lee killed this last time which led to the fact that his friend Chairman Rawlings was left with no choice but to finally take action against him. The man, the cynics say, was a member of the other ranks of the Armed Forces, the one group that Flt-Lt. Rawlings cannot afford to ignore because he relies on their support to stay in power. Even more uncharitable people have stated that the victim was an Ewe, a member of Flt-Lt. Rawlings' tribe and tremendous pressure was thus on the chairman.

The people of Labadi where the victim lived with his twin brother had been particularly outraged by the murder and were said to be threatening dire reprisals should Flt-Lt. Lee not be made to pay the ultimate penalty.

It is possibly relevant to point out that if Flt-Lt. Rawlings had not decided that membership of the Ghana Armed Forces depended on his personal say-so, it is most unlikely that Flt-Lt. Lee would have had the opportunity to put how many sub-machine guns in his car and be driving around Accra, let alone feel entitled to conduct a house to house search for people who had dared to ask him for a ride and to shoot dead such a person without any provocation.

The case of Richard Nii Amo Addy is even more bizarre. He it was who shot and killed an unarmed Akwasi Awudzie who was on his knees pleading with a security officer to be forgiven for selling petrol above the control price.

He was said to be the son of Chairman Rawlings' half-brother. In the Ghanaian context of things, Nii Amo Addy was the Flight-Lieutenant's son. Thus right from the beginning, Flt-Lt. Rawlings must have felt under tremendous pressure — not just from his

family, but more especially from the public who would want to see what he would do.

To start with, Addy was arraigned before a Tema magistrates court but then contrary to what Flt-Lt. Rawlings himself had asserted that people preferred to be tried at his Tribunals to appearing before the traditional courts, the public reaction was that Addy was being given preferential treatment because he had relations in high places. In other words public opinion was that if Nii Amo Addy had been your average Kofi Mensah, he would have been arraigned before the Tribunals. So to the Tribunal, Addy was transferred to stop the raised eyebrows.

But that was also to pose problems, for the Tribunal was chaired by Mr Addo Aikins, Secretary General of the June 4th Movement, friend of Chairman Rawlings who has tried in all ways to be even more revolutionary than the Chairman himself.

The danger of politicizing the judicial system was ably demonstrated by the Public Tribunal's handling of the Addy case. The Tribunal acquitted and discharged Addy because, according to the Tribunal, Addy did not know that the gun would kill, seeing he did not know its mechanism! The Chairman of the Tribunal added gratuitously that if the murdered person had not been selling petrol above the designated price, he would have been alive, giving the clear impression that in the Tribunal's view those who sell above the control price deserve to be shot dead on sight.

Uncharitable people felt the acquittal had to do with the Tribunal wanting to please Flt-Lt. Rawlings.

Again there was public uproar and Flt-Lt. Rawlings felt compelled to intervene. The verdict of the Tribunal, he said was "absurd and an insult to the integrity of the public . . . some of the tribunals are beginning to take on the characteristics of the traditional courts" and then ordered the re-arrest of Addy.

In the circumstances, the National Appeals Tribunal really had no other option but to find Addy guilty — those on the Appeals Tribunal definitely would not want to give an equally "absurd" verdict nor want to be

labelled with that ultimate of insults of behaving like the traditional courts.

Flt-Lt. Rawlings would hope that by ordering the execution of his nephew he would have proved many points — "all better beware and behave properly, I'm no respecter of persons, relations or otherwise, if you disobey the law, you will die" — his friends and colleagues would therefore all behave most scrupulously in the future and then the rumours about favouritism will have to stop.

Unfortunately, he has not settled anything. As in the Kojo Lee case, Flt-Lt. Rawlings has got to take responsibility for creating the situation whereby all his friends and relations came to consider themselves as part of an elite who held all the important posts, were armed, had resorted to things other citizens could only dream about, roamed the night when others were under curfew and administered instant justice.

Such a state of affairs would never have been possible if there had been a constitution and if Flt-Lt. Rawlings had not actively destroyed law and order and is now trying to assert it by the crudest possible method.

It is difficult to imagine that justice has been done in this matter, for it must be a very dangerous thing now to be a relation or friend of Flt-Lt. Rawlings if his mode of showing he is in control is to intervene in the administration of justice.

If Nii Amo Addy had been your average Kofi Mensah, would he have been transferred from the magistrates court to the Tribunal and would the Chairman of the PNDC have intervened to order the re-arrest.

This case drew public comment because of the relationship between Chairman Rawlings and Addy. How many other Addys have appeared before the Tribunal who have been found guilty because they had no friends in high places or been acquitted because the Tribunal felt their crimes were political?

It is noteworthy that even though the National Appeals Tribunal found Addy guilty of murder at his retrial, the Chairman George Agyekum recommended "life imprisonment because of the political dimensions the case assumed during and after the first trial" even when the Tribunal had no authority to recommend life imprisonment. Obviously the more the various Tribunals tried to save Chairman Rawlings embarrassment, the greater the pressure on him.

A man thus was tried twice for the same offence contrary to all accepted norms and has been executed because he was a relation of the Chairman of the PNDC — the merits and de-merits of his offence in law have long since disappeared.

The story is told of Flt-Lt. Rawlings in 1979 towards the end of the 3-month rule of his Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC) which had executed eight top ranking military rulers, Flt-Lt. Rawlings with a friend in tow (for moral support?) drove to the home of one of the newly widowed wives, went and stood before a portrait of her executed husband, shook his head, muttered "what a pointless death, what a waste, oh such a pity..." sympathised with the widow and left her with clear impression that he personally had nothing to do with her husband's death. This was the same Flt-Lt. Rawlings who had told Ghanaians that the people had been executed because they were crooks, thieves, and nation wreckers.

Now that he has won his public image battle, it will be interesting to note not only if he kept vigil with Kojo Lee and Nii Amo Addy but more importantly if Flt-Lt. Rawlings has paid nicodemus visits to the homes of Kojo Lee and his aunt to disclaim all responsibility.

The saddest aspect of it all is the fact that so much violence has been wreaked on the psyche of Ghana that when ten people are executed, it hardly merits headlines any more.

Among the pressures known to have been brought to bear on Flt-Lt. Rawlings apart from the bonds of friendship and the threat of revolt from the other ranks was an appeal from the American Embassy in Accra.

The Embassy is known to have written to Flt-Lt. Rawlings pleading for clemency for Kojo Lee on the grounds that it was well known that Flt-Lt. Lee was an unstable character and had a history of mental instability and had in fact been receiving treatment from an American psychiatrist.

The parents of Flt-Lt. Lee are Black Americans who had lived in Ghana for many years and his father who practised as a dentist in Accra for many years had naturalised as a Ghanaian citizen. Both Dentist and Mrs Lee have now left Ghana for the United States of America for good.

CSO: 3400/98

GHANAIAN REFUGEES INVOLVED IN EUROPEAN MARRIAGE RACKET

London TALKING DRUMS in English 29 Sep 84 p 17

[Excerpt]

Scotland Yard's serious crime squad has uncovered an international racket in which hundreds of marriages have been carried out under false names. Drug addicts, alcoholics and down-and-outs from Amsterdam and Hamburg have been paid to come to London to secure false marriage certificates for Ghanaian refugees who face deportation from West Germany and Holland.

The Yard believes that a well-organised gang is responsible for 222 marriages this year and now fears that Chinese wishing to leave Hong Kong illegally may try a similar ploy.

The police were first alerted in May by a marriage at Willesden register office between a Dutchman and a Ghanaian. Since then detectives have attended 12 marriages and arrested 63 people. About half have been sentenced to periods of between six and 15 months and all have been recommended for deportation.

The influx, which the police believe has been going on since January, has been caused by the economic crisis in Ghana, exacerbated by the expulsion of hundreds of thousands of Ghanaians from Nigeria last year.

Faced with unemployment and food shortages, many Ghanaians have tried to get into Europe. Unable to get

through immigration controls in western countries, they can fly direct from the Ghanaian capital, Accra, to East Berlin, where the authorities are said to be only too happy to allow them to land and put them on a train to West Berlin. There, their travel documents are seized and they are placed in refugee camps while their cases are investigated. Faced with deportation and a return to the poverty of Ghana, most are prepared to try desperate measures.

The system for acquiring false nationality in Holland or West Germany works like this: the refugees are approached by a member of the gang and agree to hand over up to £1,000 and their birth certificate. The gang then finds a hard-up European, often a drug addict or derelict, and pays him or her about £400 to travel to London. In European cities, a passport is required for the marriage ceremony. There is no such requirement in London and the rest of Britain.

The European is sent with the Ghanaian's birth certificate and a telephone number of a go-between in London. The linkman introduces the German or Dutch national to a Ghanaian who, with the birth certificate, will pose as a refugee. The couple can then get married at any London register

office within two days, with the Ghanaian using the name of the refugee.

As soon as the ceremony is over the German or Dutch national, equipped with the marriage certificate, returns home to meet the refugee, to whom he or she is now officially married. Both go to the authorities to say they have been married in London and within 24 hours the Ghanaian can be issued with a Dutch or German passport. The next step is arranging a "quickie" divorce. The passport enables the Ghanaian to work within the European Community and to claim social services and medical benefits.

Detective Chief Inspector William

Dinnes, in charge of the investigation, believes police have plugged the loophole, although hundreds of people may have slipped back to the Continent earlier this year before the police were alerted.

But there are signs that the gang is trying a new trick. Some Ghanaian women have legally entered Britain for short-term stays of between one and three months and then had a marriage organised with an Englishman or West Indian. Once the Ghanaian woman acquired British citizenship, a divorce took place. The police have discovered about half a dozen such cases and are charging individuals with conspiracy to contravene immigration regulations.

CSO: 3400/98

GUINEA

NEW DIAMOND DEPOSIT, POTENTIAL DISCUSSED

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 28 Sep 84 p 22

[Text] The demand for diamonds is rising in keeping with world population increases--and major discoveries of new diamond fields are becoming increasingly rare.

So diamond circles abroad are most interested in reports of a major new diamond find in Guinea said to contain six known kimberlite pipes and potentially rich alluvial diamonds.

The deposit was announced by the major foreign partner in the Aredor diamond project in Guinea and is reported to be outside the main project area.

Mr Robert Strauss, chairman of Australia's Bridge Oil, was quoted by the Africa Economic Digest last week as saying that the kimberlite pipes and alluvials are believed to contain not less than 2,5 million carats of diamonds.

Proven reserves in the existing project area are around 2,1 million carats and the first batch of between 20 000 to 30 000 carats are expected to be sold later this month or in October.

The new find covers an area of 300 square kilometres and is less than two kilometres away from the existing Aredor washery. A first section of 68 square kilometres, containing the kimberlite pipes, should be in production by April next year with the remaining area being worked from January 1986.

The report said its exploitation will not involve any major new investment apart from building a new road from the deposit to the washery which is already being expanded.

Early production problems in the main diamond area had cut recovery rates below estimates but the AED said this was more than offset by better quality diamonds now being found. Gem quality forms ninety-five percent of output with the rest boart, and of the gem diamonds 62% are reported to be of first quality with average size between 1-1,2 carats as against the 0,57 carats estimated in original feasibility studies.

Diamonds of three carats or more are reported to make up one-third of output and, with some in excess of 20 carats, the AED said the average value of the stones could be well above the amounts estimated in the feasibility study.

AIM HEAD ON PRETORIA DECLARATION

MB060829 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 5 Oct 84

[From the "Insight" program]

[Excerpts] This week on "insight" we will look at the background to this week's declaration in Pretoria concerning the military situation in Mozambique. As you have no doubt heard, the declaration contains a commitment by the leaders or organized armed banditry in Mozambique to cease all their acts of violence as quickly as possible. These representatives of what has come to be known as the Mozambique National Resistance [MNR] or RENAMO also accepted President Samora Machel as Mozambican head of state. This action, coming after years of vitriolic abuse against what they called the Machelist regime, implies that the MNR now accepts the Mozambican Government which Samora Machel heads and recognizes the institutions enshrined in the Mozambican constitution.

The Nkomati accord did not put an end to bandit activity in Mozambique. The bandits were coming under increasing pressure from the Mozambican armed forces. Only in the last few months, they have suffered massive losses: hundreds were killed, captured, seriously wounded, or surrendered. But bandit activity continued. Does this mean that South Africa was violating the Nkomati accord? That is the question Tim Cook puts to Carlos Cardoso, director of AIM.

[Cardoso] Well, the question of violations of the accord had become, in fact, irrelevant by September. What was happening was that there was continuation of violence in Mozambique and...[sentence incomplete]. I say that agreements between two states are signed because those two states have specific interests in signing the agreements. The Nkomati agreement was signed by Mozambique, I think, because Mozambique wanted to see peace, and it hoped that through the Nkomati agreement, peace would be established in Mozambique in the Shortwhile. That is not what happened. So, in fact, the Nkomati agreement was becoming just a piece of paper and that is why I think General Veloso said last Thursday that the continuation of violence in Mozambique was endangering the continuation and the usefulness of the Nkomati agreement.

[Cook] Now one of the terms of the agreement that was reached this week in Pretoria was the setting up of a joint commission involving Mozambique, South Africa, and the MNR. Is this a form of negotiations between Mozambique and the MNR?

[Cardoso] No. I think that this commission is a technical commission intended to apply particularly (?to three or) four points but particularly point No 2 of the Pretoria declaration which is the point referring to the cessation of violence on the part of the bandits. And in that respect, the commission has no mandate whatsoever, and thus the public was led to understand that they have no mandate whatsoever to discuss political issues of any nature.

[Cook] Now the MNR has been issuing statements in recent months talking about power-sharing, some form of government of national unity is one term that they have used. What is your reaction to this?

[Cardoso] Well, I am aware that they have been saying this. The campaign, if I might use that word, went as far as saying that by early September, the bandits and the Mozambican Government had agreed to some kind of power-sharing as far as a post of prime minister, another one is minister of defense, another is minister of the foreign trade, and a fourth one would be the minister of... I think it was internal trade. They also said the Mozambican Government had agreed to abolish its constitution. It had agreed to the de-Marxization of the policy of the party and all this. Now I think that the Mozambican delegation told the South African side or made it quite clear that it was not possible whatsoever for Mozambique to sit down and discuss politically, negotiate politically, with bandits. Mozambique has not recognized and does not recognize the bandits as a national force, as a national organization, as an opposition. And therefore the more that they talked about this, the more that the international public was led to believe that the longer the solution, the final solution, of this problem took, the more it endangered, in fact, the Nkomati agreement. I don't see any political negotiations between Mozambique and the bandits, who violate what Frelimo is and what Frelimo has been for 20 years. That is certainly not in the cards as far as I can see.

[Cook] Now on Wednesday, shortly after the agreement, the PRETORIA NEWS came up with a banner front-page headline "End of Civil War." What is your reaction to that?

[Cardoso] Well, I don't accept that. The term civil war presupposes two sides, both autonomous, autonomous in political terms, in ideological terms. This is not a civil war. The bandits, the MNR, also called RENAMO, they are an instrument of outside forces, and it is those forces that once they have decided to put a stop to it, they can put a stop to it. And, therefore, there are no two national sides competing for power. You have a government, legitimate, sovereign, and you have Mozambicans being used by outside powers to fight that government and to fight the society. Based on that sense, the civil war is possibly a face-saving term for those who supported these bandits all these years.

[Cook] So what you are saying is it is up to these outside powers to tell the bandits to stop [fighting]?

[Cardoso] They can. In so far as they controlled them for so many years, they can now actively participate in dismantling their instrument. To put it very clearly, South Africa has got the power to participate actively, positively, in

implementing the spirit of the Nkomati agreement. And I think that is what the South African Government has decided to do, precisely because this very instrument no longer serves the interests of the South African Government. They are killing farmers in the eastern Transvaal, they are attacking South African businessmen on their way to Maputo, they are making it impossible [word indistinct] any kind of substantial economic agreement with Mozambique. Without this economic agreement, the Nkomati accord for South Africa makes no sense. South Africa abandoned the military strategy but cannot apply an economic strategy. So they are in fact in a position of neither peace nor victory, and this I believe goes against, having observed the situation in the last few months, it is going against the interests of the South African economy, of the South African Government, because Mozambique cannot solve the problems of South Africa (?in terms of a market, Mozambique is not even a market). But Mozambique with peace can build its own infrastructure, and then it can become a market for some of the products in South Africa and thereby solve some of the problems which certain industries, certain businessmen, mainly in the Transvaal, have today. There is an enormous economic crisis in South Africa. I am making no comparison with the Mozambican economic crisis, but there is a crisis in South Africa and they are looking at Mozambique, a lot of these businessmen are looking at Mozambique, as a way of helping to resolve some of these problems and without peace, there is no possibility of economic agreement. I think without peace in Mozambique, there is no *raison d'etre* for Mkomati agreement.

[Cook] When it comes to the details of the amnesty being announced, when the bandits start to lay down their weapons and give themselves up, what is likely to happen to them?

[Cardoso] I think what will happen is what is already happening. If you travel throughout the country, you will see lots of ex-bandits living in the villages or being integrated into state farms. They are working. Even those who are detained have not been shot. They are being looked after; they have been clothed. In fact, it is not easy for President Samora Machel to announce an amnesty. I think it takes a figure like Samora Machel to be able to say to his people: let us forgive these bandits. A weaker leader in a weaker situation, the people would believe that the leader had finally gone over to the other side. So, internationally it looks very easy, nationally it is not very easy for the people of Mozambique to accept that people who are killing, maiming, assaulting them, robbing them, can be forgiven. But this is what I think the Mozambican Government has done already to 3,000 to 3,500 of them. They are alive. Some of them, as I said, are living in the villages. So, one problem that might arise is that those who have committed many crimes in a specific village, in a specific area would probably want to go to another part of the country and be reintegrated there but not in their own villages because they might be scared that the villagers would take revenge on them. What is important to establish, I think, is that the Mozambican Government is already forgiving about 3,000 of them, 3,000 to 3,500 of them.

[Cook] And one final question. The South African Government as a result of this agreement in Pretoria is again putting itself as the peacemaker of southern Africa. How do you feel about that?

[Cardoso] I have no problem with that. The South African Government has made war on Mozambique. Now it has decided to actively participate in the peace process. It is not a problem for Mozambique. I think the international public will understand it as it pleases them. But I don't think that it would be a problem as such (?for) Mozambique to see that a party that has waged war on the country to decide finally: we want to live in peace and to collaborate and do our best for peace in the country. [sentence as heard] I think, as far as I can see, as far as what I have seen in the last few months, there has been no problem.

CSO: 3400/90

PAPER REPORTS ANTI-MNR FEELINGS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 5 Oct 84 p 7

[Text]

MAPUTO — The following report is by the Mozambique information agency AIM:

"The real builders of peace in Mozambique are our soldiers," declares an editorial carried on the front page of today's issue of the Mozambican daily *Noticias*.

The editorial, entitled "Speed up the surrender of the bandits", notes that the Nkomati non-aggression accord between Mozambique and South Africa was in danger of becoming a "dead letter" due to the continued acts of violence of the self-styled "Mozambique National Resistance" (MNR).

"Six months after the signing of the accord, no practical results could be seen," remarked *Noticias*.

As a result, continues the paper, a Mozambican delegation travelled to Pretoria to warn the South African authorities that continued banditry threatened the very survival of the accord.

The ensuing negotiations reached "a positive conclusion", and the South African Government "publicly accepted an obligation to play an active role in the implementation of the Nkomati accord".

But *Noticias* warns that yesterday's declaration in Pretoria "is merely one step forward in the process of winning peace.

CLEMENCY

The paper says President Samora Machel's words shortly after the signing of the Nkomati Accord remain valid.

These were: "We must step up our actions: Bandits who reject our policy of clemency, those who persist in treason and crime, in murder and destruction, those who try to camouflage themselves by disappearing amongst the people, these are the final obstacles to the peace we seek to build.

"It is a priority to unite and organise ourselves to eliminate this obstacle."

Noticias concludes that "this important step forward" must be consolidated "by force of arms, by the operational unity between our people and our army in the defence of tranquillity and in the definite removal of this last obstacle standing in the way of peace".

Noticias also interviewed several Mozambicans, asking them their reactions to yesterday's declaration.

They generally felt happy, but were concerned that there should be no relaxation of vigilance.

Restaurant worker Mr Francisco Sitoi said that only yesterday afternoon was he finally convinced the nego-

tiations with South Africa
"were not a joke".

"Peace is good for all of
us," said Mr Sitol, "even for
the bandits themselves.

"If the talks are going in
this direction, it means that
the bandits are recognising
that the Mozambican people
are already independent and
don't want any more wars.

"They are seeing that the
only way out is for them to
surrender."

But he said the struggle
would have to continue "until
all the bandits surrender,
and we have no more wars in
this country".

Civil servant Mrs Maria
Sefane said: "I hope this dec-
laration is put into practice
quickly.

"I want to go to Inham-
bane, but I can't because I'm
afraid of the bandits.

"We are tired of this war. I
want this all resolved by De-

cember."

Mr Abel Meque dos
Santos, a soldier, told *Noti-
cias*: "If the idea is to get rid
of the bandits, then I think
it's very good, because apart
from being tired of war, we
don't want to remain in pov-
erty."

DISASTROUS

Banditry, he said, had
caused "a disastrous eco-
nomic setback".

As a soldier, he added: "I
am not going to sit back and
cross my arms. We must
maintain our vigilance."

Printworker Mr Antonio
Agostinho said he was
pleased with the news.

"I think it means peace
is nearer, despite difficul-
ties".

He hoped the result would
be that "the bandits still in
the bush will surrender en
masse".

CSO: 3400/95

MNR LACK OF UNITY MAY HAMPER PEACE PROCESS

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 7 Oct 84 p 26

[Article by David Thomas]

[Text]

MAPUTO — South Africa will have to commit its security forces to a bloody mopping up operation to bring peace to Mozambique, according to informed opinion in Maputo.

There is widespread doubt in diplomatic and intelligence circles here that the political leaders of the Mozambique National Resistance have enough control over their fighters in the bush to impose a ceasefire.

There are also questions about the loyalty of some groups in Mozambique to the externally based leadership.

An estimated 10 000 to 20 000 rebels are active in all 10 provinces of Mozambique. Their methods have changed since Nkomati.

They are said to have broken up into small bands of about six and no longer operate from their traditional base camps, many of which have been overrun by the Frelimo army with its superior fire power.

There have been indications that the "quality" of MNR activity has been steadily declining since Nkomati.

Their attacks on rural Mozambicans have become more ruthless and indiscriminate to the point where even neutral observers see their action in some areas as banditry.

The refusal to accept a ceasefire by the MNR leaders adds credibility to the view that they may not have effective control over their men on the ground.

And it is seen as significant that they have refused to accept the proposed use of a South African peace-keeping force in Mozambique.

South Africa's agreement to involve its troops in Mozambique comes after months of pressure by friendly Western nations on Pretoria at the request of President Samora Machel's Government.

Among those asked to intercede was British Foreign Under-Secretary Malcolm Rifkind, who visited Maputo recently and was given a detailed briefing on the security situation by the Mozambique Government.

Diplomatic sources in Maputo believe South Africa's reluc-

tance to become directly involved in Mozambique after signing the Nkomati Accord was largely responsible for failure of the non-aggression pact to stop the continuing rebel activity.

"The South African Government thought it could just fold its arms and wait for violence to end when the guerillas' supplies dried up," said a source.

But, he added, whether or not Pretoria knew about it, enough supplies were rushed through to the Mozambique National Resistance before the accord was signed last March, to keep the rebels going for another two years.

There have also been unsubstantiated reports in Maputo that supplies are still being shipped into Mozambique. The sources are given as South African rightwing elements, Malawi, Israel and the Comoro Islands.

Even if there is no foundation to these reports, Mozambique cannot afford to have the bush war drag on until the rebels' military supplies run out in two years time.

The country has a critical food shortage which has been exacerbated by the security situation. Many food producing areas in the north have had good rains but shipment of produce to the starving south has been disrupted by the rebels.

The United States and other Western countries have provided millions of rands worth of food aid. But distribution has been curbed by the security situation.

The country is also awaiting development aid pledged by the West. This, the expected expansion of tourist and other economic ties with South Africa are also being stalled by the bush war.

CSO: 3400/96

MNR HIERARCHY STILL AN ENIGMA

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 7 Oct 84 p 26

[Article by Joao Santa Rita]

[Text]

WHEN the peace agreement between Mozambique and the MNR rebels was announced in Pretoria, Mozambique watchers were quick to recognise the rebels' secretary-general on Mr Pik Botha's left.

Of Goanese descent, Mr Evo Fernandes, had been the resistance's spokesman in Lisbon for many years before becoming secretary-general.

However, Mozambican analysts were baffled by the three black men who with Mr Fernandes formed the MNR delegation at the ceremony.

No one had heard of them. And the South African Government documents stating who had attended the ceremony referred to the three men simply as Mr Ngohamo, Mr Horacio and Mr Vaz.

Last year, a list of the movement's hierarchy was leaked to the Press for the first time.

The executive council of the movement was then said to be made up of the following members:

- Afonso Dhlakama, president;
- Famiel Gideon Malhuza, external relations.
- Raul Domingos, defence and security;

- Adriano Bomba, information;
- Commander Juliano, education and social affairs;
- Commander Marques, head of military operations;
- Commander Zeca, head of military security;
- Boaventura Bomba, national political commissar;
- Eyo Fernandes, secretary-general;

Why were Mr Domingos and Commander Marques not at the talks? Why was Mr

Dhlakama not at the final ceremony?

A Western diplomat's answer: "The truth is that nobody knows who controls the movement, as the senior ranks of the MNR's political and military wings are unclear.

"The MNR does not appear to have anything representing a high command, let alone a political leadership or a concrete political programme."

Lieutenant Adriano Bomba was the Mozambiquan pilot who defected to South Africa in a MIG-17 fighter, flew Impala aircraft of the South African Air Force and later was employed in a non-military capacity by the Department of Defence.

Later when pictures of Lieutenant Bomba in the bush

with MNR leaders were published, a Defence Force spokesman said he had left the Defence Force and nobody knew where he was.

Since then the whereabouts of Adriano Bomba and his brother Boaventura have remained a mystery.

But analysts agree that it was after Zimbabwe's independence, when the rebels were forced to abandon their rear bases there that an attempt was made to give the movement some sort of credibility by "Mozambicanising" the leadership and giving it some sort of structure.

Attempts were made overseas to recruit several known Mozambican exiles.

Most declined because of the movement's alleged links with South Africa; others such as Farnuel Malhuza, who had been a member of the defunct anti-Portuguese Coremo movement, accepted.

Mr Malhuza, who was named as external relations secretary, is now reported to have left the movement.

Of the movement's president and "supreme commander",

Afonso Dhlakama, a little is known.

He was educated at a mission school in Zobue, Tete province, and later studied in Beira's commercial school.

He deserted from the Portuguese army and joined Frelimo.

Shortly after Mozambique's independence he deserted from Frelimo to Rhodesia together with the MNR's first leader, Mr Andre Matsangaiza, who was killed by Mozambican forces in 1979.

In June 1982 the magazine Africa Defence Journal, reported that Mr Dhlakama had been made a colonel in the South African Army. He had been given the rank at a ceremony at a secret MNR base, the magazine said.

But sources close to the movement say that Mr Dhlakama's political knowledge and ability to negotiate is small.

"To put it bluntly, he is naive. The man behind the negotiations and who can negotiate skilfully is Mr Evo Fernandes," the sources said.

Mr Fernandes is from Beira in central Mozambique and has been in Portugal since Mozambique's independence.

BRIEFS

REFUGEES FLEE INTO KA NGWANE--The Chief Minister of kaNgwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, has expressed concern over reports that police in the Tonga and Komatipoort areas had apprehended certain refugees and deported them to Mozambique. Mozambicans are streaming into kaNgwane to escape being caught in crossfire between Frelimo and Renamo. Tired, hungry and frightened, they were being accommodated by private individuals, he said. Referring to the deportation reports he added: "This was not the case when thousands of Portuguese fled from Mozambique 10 years ago and I intend taking this up with the South African Government." [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 3 Oct 84 p 5M]

CSO: 3400/95

RENE: WE WILL NEVER BE ANYONE'S MILITARY BASE

Victoria NATION in English 6 Oct 84 pp 1, 2

[Text]

SEYCHELLES will never be a military base for any power East or West, nor will it ever allow any country to dictate what it will or will not do, President Albert René said last night as he assured the Seychellois people that their country remained as proud, independent and free as ever.

Mr. René said in his radio and television address that, among other things, refuted reports in Seychelles and abroad that the Republic was to become a military base for the Soviet Union: "Seychelles will never become a Soviet or an American, British or French base or the base of any other country. We will always maintain our freedom and our independence."

The United States and the Soviet Union, the President said, were the two greatest powers on earth and no little country, Seychelles included, could ignore this.

"But what we can do and are doing, is keep both these countries in a position where neither of them has any control over us," Mr. René said.

It was for this reason that Seychelles received most of its foreign aid from France, Great

Britain, West Germany and the Arab states rather than from the two superpowers. "We do not want to ever find us in a situation where we are being squeezed by either of them," the President said.

"We have struggled, successfully, to remain well balanced between the two powers," he said. But it was natural that neither of them was satisfied with such a situation and just as natural for each to bring certain pressures to bear and even to spread propaganda in an effort to make Seychelles lean towards one side or the other.

"But people of Seychelles, I am proud to tell you today without any reserve, that we in Seychelles have kept our independence.

For example, Seychelles attended both the 1980 Moscow and 1984 Los Angeles Olympic Games despite the boycotts of one or the other superpower "because we wanted everyone to see that no-one tells us what we are going or not going to do."

Agreeing that the Soviet Union provided Seychelles with military aid, Mr. René exp-

lained that whatever help was accepted from the USSR or any other country in this domain was done so because it was free.

Seychelles did not believe in buying arms and Mr. René said that he once told the United States Ambassador to Seychelles that if his Government offered the Republic military aid free of charge, it would be accepted.

The same thing was said to the British and French Governments. France agreed and would soon be supplying the Seychelles People's Defence Forces with radio communication equipment.

The President also referred to a gift of 5,000 tonnes of diesel fuel recently presented to Seychelles by the USSR and which some people were claiming would be used in Soviet warships. "More than 1,000 tonnes of that fuel have gone into the tanks of our fishing boat, the *'Seykor I'*, to allow it to go out to fish to earn money

to be used for the benefit of our people," Mr. René said. Some of the fuel had also been used in other Seychellois ships such as the *'Lady Esme'* which ferries goods and people between Mahé and the developing outer islands, and in Seychellois lorries.

"Not one gallon of the fuel has been given to any Soviet warship," President René said.

On another false report that the Soviet embassy in Seychelles contained 60 people, Mr. René said that there were in fact 15 staff, some with their families. All this false propaganda, he noted, was simply aimed at tricking people into believing that Seychelles was aligned to the Soviet Union.

"As long as this Government is in power," President René promised towards the end of his speech, "neither the Soviet Union nor the United States, or any other country, will dominate us. No-one will dictate to us."

"it will never happen".

CSO: 3400/100

TRANSCAAL MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION CONGRESS OPENS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 11 Oct 84 p 6

[Article by Margaretha Goosen]

[Text] Black local authorities should also be accommodated in the proposed Regional Services Council, Mr Olaus van Zyl said in his presidential address at the opening of the Transvaal Municipal Association congress last night.

Mr Van Zyl, 1984 president of the TMA and Randburg councillor, said the association was aware that black local authorities were not part of the terms of reference of the investigation into the establishment of Regional Services Councils (RSCs).

But since the councils will coordinate bulk services for groups of inter-dependent municipalities--and will also have executive powers--the TMA was of the opinion that black local authorities could not be excluded.

The TMA knew that a specific Cabinet Committee was giving attention to the matter. "The Government will thus have to give a definitive answer on this in the future," he said.

"The TMA will also in due course have to give further attention to this matter because there is now more clarity concerning the structure for the joint provision of services."

Addressing an estimated 800 guests at the opening of the congress at the Rand Afrikaans University in Johannesburg, Mr Van Zyl called on the Government to also finalise additional sources of revenue for local authorities.

Earlier this year the Government announced three new levies that would accrue to local authorities, but decided that further discussion with organised commerce and industry--which will have to pay these levies--would still be held.

Mr Van Zyl said sources of additional revenue were required urgently by the newly established black local authorities and "imminent new" coloured and Indian local authorities.

"The success of the whole new dispensation for local authorities could be influenced decisively by these revenues."

He also stressed that the new sources of revenue would have to benefit existing authorities which will acquire additional responsibilities once the new constitution gets into gear and central Government obligations are passed down to local authorities.

"It is feared that these obligations could be of such magnitude that it would totally exhaust the new sources. This matter requires attention because it is still far from clear what the extent of these new sources will be," Mr Van Zyl said.

He then called on municipal councillors to familiarise themselves with the new constitution as quickly as possible--"Otherwise you cannot function adequately in this dispensation."

He said this year's congress programme would make an important contribution in this respect.

He added that a manual for the training of councillors was to be compiled by the Institute of Town Clerks in collaboration with the provinces.

"I think the time has come for this to be started as a matter of urgency."

"In my opinion the new dispensation also demands that a code of conduct for councillors and officials be drawn up. Views on this often came up during the past year, also in the Co-ordinating Council."

"It will not be a bad idea to follow the example set by the State President recently when he announced certain ethical rules of conduct for his Cabinet members."

The Council for the Co-ordination of Local Government Affairs--whose reports on several aspects of the constitution were released in Pretoria yesterday--would have an even bigger role to play in the future as local government geared itself for the implementation of the new constitution, Mr Van Zyl said.

The council consists of 120 persons involved in local government affairs.

Mr Van Zyl also made the following points:

--The TMA was disappointed that the Government did not accept recommendations that only local authorities should be able to initiate free trade areas in towns and cities.

The TMA believed that local authorities should be able to decide whether blacks, Indians and coloureds would be allowed to trade in their town and city centres.

"We accordingly wish to appeal to the Government to attach due weight to the views of the relevant local authority when considering such an application."

--Local authorities should to a greater extent become involved in security and policing functions "without making inroads into the essential national police services."

--Traffic functions should not be centralised, but should remain the responsibility of local authorities.

--Municipal functions could in some instances be performed more cheaply and effectively by the private sector.

New Local Government on the Way

Local government under the new constitution will soon swing into gear with the establishment of three Municipal Development Councils which will prepare the way for the proposed Regional Services Councils.

This was announced by Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, when he opened this year's congress of the Transvaal Municipal Association at Rand Afrikaans University in Johannesburg last night.

On advice from the action committee of the Council for the Co-ordination of Local Government Affairs, it was decided to form the three Municipal Development Councils (MDCs) in the most densely populated parts of the country--the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area, the Cape Peninsula and Durban, Mr Heunis said.

The Administrators of the Transvaal, Cape Province and Natal will be asked to help the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning to set up the MDCs.

The first three MDCs will form the testing ground for the establishment of MDCs in other parts of the country later, Mr Heunis.

The MDCs and Regional Services Councils (RSCs)--which will only be established when the Regional Services Councils Bill is passed by parliament--will have the task of maintaining and improving the quality of local government services.

While the RSCs will have executive decision-making powers with regard to regional services and issues concerning a group of interdependent municipalities, the MDCs will be geared more towards giving expert advice to these services councils.

The primary task of RSCs will be to control mass infrastructure services in specific regions to enable greater efficiency at a lower cost, Mr Heunis said.

The MDCs will assist in the development of new local authorities such as the RSCs in order to make them self-sufficient as soon as possible.

"The fundamental premise of the Government's policy on local government is therefore self-determination over 'own affairs' by means of local authorities and joint responsibility over matters of common interest by means of joint institutions such as Regional Services Councils," he said.

Mr Heunis said he had been told that there could possibly be resistance to the establishment of new local authorities.

"The resistance is apparently based on the fact that the remuneration of chief executive officials and indirectly also other senior officials is being determined by the income of the local authority to which they are attached.

"The fear exists that when new local authorities are being established and both the jurisdiction and the income of the 'mother' local authority are being curtailed (by the formation of RSCs), that the service conditions of officials will be placed in jeopardy.

"I want to reaffirm that with the greater responsibilities that will be transferred to local authorities, no municipal official has to fear for his position.

"On the contrary, we shall have to plan a coordinated strategy for the training of sufficient officials at local authority level," Mr Heunis said.

Draft legislation to this effect had already been compiled and would be considered at the next meeting of the coordinating council in Durban on October 26.

Mr Heunis said the status of local authorities would be determined by the quality of services at local level "but also the quality of civic right conferred upon the municipal electorate will be a barometer as to the status of these institutions."

"In this respect I wish to emphasise that the goal of the Government is that we should strive to attain a position where as far as is possible, the quality of civic or constitutional rights of the citizens of South Africa is in no way inferior to that of any other country.

"Furthermore no groups should dominate other groups or be dominated by them."

Mr Heunis said the local government level would have to fulfil an increasingly important role "not only in the provision of services, but also as part of the mechanism in the granting of meaningful political rights to all South Africans individually and in a group context."

"Local government must therefore not be regarded merely as a service-rendering body 'selling' services to 'customers.'"

"It should be evaluated for what it really is, namely a democratically elected governing institution."

Mr Heunis also said he met with the three Ministers for "own" local authority affairs last week as well as with the Administrators of the four provinces and the members of the provincial executive councils for local government.

Heunis Outlines 'Second Tier'

There would be a need for second-tier government in the new constitutional dispensation but it would probably deal only with "general" affairs, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, told a Press conference in Pretoria yesterday.

Mr Heunis also released the six reports of the Coordinating Council for Local Government Affairs, some of whose recommendations have already been embodied in legislation this year.

He said there would still be a need for second-tier government once the first and particularly the third levels had been finalised.

The question arose whether the second level of government should function in a governing or a management capacity.

"Second-tier government will probably only deal with general affairs," he said.

The six comprehensive reports released yesterday were presented to the Government in May this year and deal with municipal franchise, demarcation of geographical areas of jurisdiction of local authorities, criteria for viable local authorities, regional services, training of staff for local government and control of local authorities.

Replying to a question on how the Government intended implementing its previously stated standpoint of maximum possible autonomy for local authorities yet at the same time ensuring that they operated within the framework of national policy as laid down by Parliament, he said this was still being investigated.

Possible mechanisms were, however, macro-control in terms of finance and administration, investigations and reports by the Auditor-General, investigations of alleged irregularities by the Advocate-General, and greater voter involvement and subsequent control in local government affairs.

On the specific issue of control, Mr Heunis pointed out it would not be necessary for local authorities to be "slaves and mirrors" of Government policy.

Outlining one of the recommendations in the Coordinating Council's reports, the Minister said it was envisaged that a person could in effect have three votes for a local authority.

The first vote was if he qualified as a voter for one of the Parliament's three Houses. A person was entitled to a second vote if he owned property above a certain value within the local authority area, and to a third if he owned a company which was entitled to a vote.--Sapa

CSO: 3400/111

SIGNIFICANCE OF LENASIA ELECTIONS STUDIED

Johannesburg SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 7 Oct 84 p 15

[Article by Ameen Akhalwaya]

[Text]

AT ELECTION time, white party officials say in jest: "*Stem vroeg, stem dikwels* (vote early, vote often)."

The saying applies — in a different context — to Lenasia, the Indian suburb 32km south-west of Johannesburg. At the end of the month, residents are scheduled to vote — or boycott — yet another round of elections, the third in three years.

This time, their vote — or boycott — will be solicited for the Lenasia management committee elections. Less than six weeks ago, they were called on to vote for the first tricameral parliamentary elections. In November, 1981, they were asked to vote in the first and last elections for the now disbanded SA Indian Council.

The institutional set-up in Lenasia is curious: the older extensions of the township are part of the Johannesburg municipality; the new extensions are part of the Peri-Urban Areas Board. Housing — Lenasia's thorniest problem — is the responsibility of the Department of Community Development. Services are the responsibility of Johannesburg.

But being part of Johannesburg doesn't mean Lenasians have any say in the civic affairs of the city itself. The Lenasia management committee (LMC) is mainly an advisory body to the Johannesburg city council on matters affecting the Indian group area.

No demand

That is why there is little voter-interest in it, and why there has been no demand for LMC elections. In fact, the last actual LMC elections were held in 1975, when Dr Rashid Saloojee's strongly anti-apartheid People's Candidates group won five of the six seats.

On the eve of the next LMC elections in 1978, the People's Candidates withdrew in protest over the death in detention of black consciousness leader Steve Biko a few months earlier, saying that trying to change "the system" from within had proved frustrating.

So the six remaining candidates were elected unopposed, virtually by default. And the three-year term of the LMC has twice been extended, with some of its members resigning in-between and others nominated to replace them.

Now a fresh LMC election is to be held, the first since the new Indian House of Delegates came into being last month. It is difficult to see the point of an election at this stage, since government plans for local government are still vague, and no new issues are likely to arise until those plans are announced.

Logically, in terms of National Party policy of own affairs, coloured and

Indian group areas will become autonomous municipalities, but the government has also promised autonomy will not be foisted on areas whose residents are against it.

Indian as well as coloured leaders have demanded direct representation in the Johannesburg city council, arguing that all races have helped build Johannesburg and should have a say in its running. This view is shared by the Progressive Federal Party in the city council.

But the chairman of the city's management committee, Mr Francois Oberholzer, has long opposed the demand. He believes that if a town such as Amesfoort can be autonomous, so can Lenasia, which now has a population approaching 100 000.

He also believes that the coloured area adjacent to Lenasia, Eldorado Park, which has a population above 100 000, should be autonomous, and that other coloured areas closer to the city centre — such as Bosmont and Newclare — should be linked to it through a corridor of industrial areas such as Industria.

But Mr Oberholzer's theory has been upset by the government's decision to declare Fordsburg and part of Mayfair, both close to the city centre, Indian group areas. Unless a Berlin-type structure is created to link the city Indians to Lenasia, Indian residents of Fordsburg and Mayfair must logically be included in the city council.

If that happens, then Indians and coloureds in other towns and cities will be able to demand direct representation in existing white councils too.

That, however, will remain a matter of conjecture until the central government clarifies the role and structure of local authorities. The PFP's Mr Sam Moss says that at the rate the government is moving, the new local authority dispensation will not be ready before 1986.

Scrapping

So, because the Lenasia management committee in terms of existing legislation has little power and little credibility, an extension of its term of office, or even its scrapping, will not raise much protest.

In addition, Dr Salojee, acknowledged by even his rivals as the real leader of Lenasia, is being held in preventive detention along with some other politicians who advocated the boycott of the House of Delegates elections, and his continued detention will ensure that the turnout for the LMC poll will be lower than for the parliamentary election.

And in the present economic climate, an election of little consequence would be a waste of taxpayers' money.

In fact, scrapping the LMC or the election would save Lenasia from going through another traumatic, bitter campaign such as the one that characterised the 1981 election and the August House of Delegates election in which only about 10% of registered Lenasians voted.

Lenasians have had to vote — or boycott — far too often in recent years. They will welcome a respite.

LABOR UNION ACTIVITIES, STRIKES REPORTED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 12 Oct 84 p 4

[Article by Phillip Van Niekerk]

[Text]

THE Black Allied Mining and Construction Workers' Union (BAMCWU) yesterday launched the country's first anti-asbestos campaign with the avowed aim of closing down the South African asbestos industry.

At yesterday's campaign launch, BAMCWU produced figures showing that 5 140 mineworkers had been compensated for asbestosis in South Africa since 1967, 212 had been compensated for mesothelioma and 57 for lung cancer.

The figures — which BAMCWU officials said "under-estimated" the problem — were taken from official Mines Bureau of Occupational Diseases (MBOD) statistics.

A BAMCWU statement said they wanted to mobilise the community against the product and that the final aim of the campaign was closure of asbestos mines.

Asked whether this might mean they were campaigning for something which would mean a loss of jobs for their members, Mr Pandelani Nefolovdhe, a BAMCWU spokesman, said it was a question of life and death.

"We don't envisage a situation where we would choose to die in order to earn very

little. We'd rather starve than sell our lives."

The Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) issued a statement at the Press conference calling for a ban on asbestos because "even though we may be classified as Third World, our citizens deserve First World treatment".

Dr Abu-Baker Asvat, Azapo's Health Secretary, called for better protection for workers as the banning of the substance could not happen overnight.

He called on the Government and mine managements to increase the compensation paid to black workers suffering from asbestosis from R1 490 to R15 000.

In addition, black workers who suffered from "this irreversible and permanently disabling disease" should get a permanent monthly pension to bring them in line with white workers, he said.

BAMCWU invited doctors, other trade unions and concerned individuals in the community to lend whatever support they could. They would also be writing to foreign countries to make the international community aware of what was happening in South Africa.

Bid To End Dispute at Simba Quix

EFFORTS to resolve the dispute between the Sweet, Food and Allied Workers Union and Simba Quix are continuing after the company and the union met on Tuesday.

The dispute has sparked off a boycott of Simba products.

Mr Jan du Toit, managing director of Simba Quix, said this week's meeting was a preliminary to a meeting to be held next Tuesday.

At this meeting they would try to resolve the dispute.

A spokesman for the union — an affiliate of the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu) — said yesterday the boycott would not be called off until there was a settlement.

The union is demanding the reinstatement of 464 workers fired at Simba's Isando plant after stopping work in August in sympathy with three dismissed workers.

Mr Du Toit said Tuesday's meeting had simply been an exchange of viewpoints and was not meant to be conclusive.

"We agreed to go back to our directors and the union officials agreed to go back to their executive with the different viewpoints which were expressed at Tuesday's meeting.

"I remain hopeful that a settlement to the dispute is possible," Mr Du Toit added.

He would not say what exactly had been offered and discussed at the meeting.

Mawu Deals Out Increases for Workers

A PAY deal pushing up the minimum wage of workers by 103% has been signed between the Metal and Allied Workers Union (Mawu) and Anglo American's Rand Scrap Iron.

The settlement — which covers 400 workers — follows the declaration of a dispute by Mawu against the company, part of Anglo's giant Scaw Metals group.

A Mawu statement following the settlement said the union had now agreed to withdraw its application for a conciliation board after two months of "tense negotiations".

The agreement means a rise from R0,85 to R1,73, which is an increase of

R39,60 a week or 103% for the minimum wage in the company.

There is also to be a minimum across the board increase of not less than 20c per hour, a service allowance of up to 5c per hour and a guaranteed leave bonus.

A Mawu spokesman said this agreement was a great victory for the unity of the workers in the Rand Scrap company.

"These workers had earlier won a decrease in the working hours for women employees without loss of pay," he said.

The Rand Daily Mail was unable to get comment from the company yesterday.

Miners Back After Striking

WORK has returned to normal at Gencor's Marievale goldmine near Springs where more than 1 100 workers went on strike this week demanding a pay increase they claimed they had been offered.

A spokesman for Gencor said the workers had returned for the Tuesday night and Wednesday shifts.

He would not comment on a National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) claim that the union had been refused access to the mine during the strike even though the union is recognised there.

Nor would he say whether the workers had been offered increases to get them to return to work.

CSO: 3400/111

REMOVALS TO KHAYELITSHA WILL MEAN 'BIG TROUBLE'

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 4 Oct 84 p 4

[Text] Cape Town--Squatter leaders have reacted with anger to the Government's announcement that all squatters--"legals" and "illegals"--are to be moved to Khayelitsha and that "illegals" will not get urban residence rights.

Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education, said in Pretoria this week that squatter settlement blacks legally resident in the Peninsula would be offered core houses in Khayelitsha at R20 a month, while "illegals" would be allowed to build shacks on planned sites.

However, he said, "illegals" would not get rights, and "further plans" would be made for them later.

At least 40,000 of Cape Towns estimated 70 000 squatters are "illegals." Many have been waiting for years to have their status legalised.

Their major concern is that families--many consist of "legal" husband and an "illegal" wife--will be broken up.

Squatters also say a jobless future faces them in the new township because of the Government's refusal to grant them urban residence rights.

They also fear that the move will herald removals from the Peninsula, because Khayelitsha will be more easily policed, and that cohesive squatter communities will be diffused.

Squatter leaders are aware that the plan will undermine the autonomy of the existing squatter committees.

The powerful leader of the Crossroads committee, Mr Johnson Ngxobongwana, whose committee has been able to bar even the police and Western Cape Development Board from the area, said the plan was unacceptable.

Waiting

He said Dr Viljoen should talk to the leaders of Crossroads, who were still waiting for implementation of an agreement with Dr Piet Koornhof, the previous Minister, made in 1979.

He warned that if the Government tried to move squatters by force there would be "big trouble."

Leaders of the Nyanga Bush squatter community, who have been negotiating with the Government for nearly for years to legalise their status in the Peninsula, reacted to the news with anger and dismay.

"There will be a big confrontation if the Government does this," said a committee member, Mr Enoch Madywaba.

There is bitterness among the Nyanga Bush community. Many of these people were born in Cape Town, but because of provisions of influx control legislation they are not eligible for urban rights.

"We were first moved from Simon's Town to Ndabeni. And then to Langa. Then we came here to the bush where we have been struggling for nearly four years," said Mr Simo Menziwa, a committee member.

"Now the Government wants to move us again to Khayelitsha, and then where?"

Chairman of the Nyanga Bush squatters Mr Melford Yamile said the proposed Government move was "not even on the agenda."

"How can we trust the Government again? We have been talking to them for four years, and now they come up with a plan which they have not even discussed with us. And we are still not going to get our rights. What is the use of talking any more?" Mr Yamile said.

Some squatters said they would be prepared to go to Khayelitsha if "everyone was given rights."

Not Consulted

But many of the squatters, who have sat around a table with Government officials on several occasions and are among the most skilled negotiators in the black community, are upset at not having been consulted about the proposed move.

CSO: 3400/111

CONTROVERSIAL CYRIL RAMAPHOSA SPEAKS OUT

Johannesburg 'SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 7 Oct 84 p 7

[Article by Peter Wallington: "Scargill Union Is Our Model, Says Black Miners' Leader"]

[Text] Friday night is when most people go out and enjoy themselves. Cyril Ramaphosa holds meetings.

The general secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), who came to prominence recently in the union's wage negotiations with the Chamber of Mines, is working to build a stronger bargaining base--"like the British miners have."

He has met his British counterpart, Mr Arthur Scargill, leader of the violence-ridden strike that has closed the coal pits in Britain, but won't say what was discussed.

At the May meeting, Mr Scargill did apparently promise "moral support," and Mr Ramaphosa frankly looks to the British union as a model. "For us to win convincingly against the chamber, we have to become stronger, we need to build up a strong bargaining base like the British union has," he says.

As the NUM approaches its second birthday in December, Mr Ramaphosa, a 31-year-old lawyer, believes its stature and strength have been enhanced by its commitment to negotiating and resolving through legal channels the recent pay dispute at eight mines.

The dispute--the first legal strike by black miners in South Africa--meant long hours for the softly spoken attorney.

But he did not mind. "It's a fulfilling job that offers a sense of achievement that I did not find in law. That was too mercenary for me."

Seated behind the switchboard at the NUM's Johannesburg offices, Mr Ramaphosa speaks about himself and the NUM.

Born in Soweto in November 1952, he went to school in Soweto and the Northern Transvaal, and enrolled at Turfloop University in 1972 for a B Proc degree.

In 1974 he was elected branch chairman of the now banned South African Students' Organisation (Saso). He was detained for 11 months and then denied re-entry to Turfloop in 1975.

In 1976 he registered at Unisa, but was again detained. He re-registered the next year, signed up for his articles and qualified in 1981.

Disillusioned

But by then he was disillusioned, and began working for the legal unit of the Council of Unions of South Africa (Cusa).

Mr Ramaphosa says that at Cusa's 1982 congress it was decided to form a mineworkers' union. He was asked to head the organising committee. The National Union of Mineworkers was born in December 1982, and he was elected its general secretary.

In its first 20 months, the NUM has signed up 90 000 members out of a total black mine workforce of 450 000. And, says Mr Ramaphosa, it is aiming to recruit up to half the workforce by next June.

The NUM's first breakthrough came in June last year when the Chamber of Mines, the country's largest mining employers' body, officially recognised a black trade union for miners.

A 15% pay rise for black, coloured and Indian miners followed immediately. This year's negotiations brought a further 16,3% increase and a holiday bonus.

But there is still a long way to go: Mr Ramaphosa points out that the starting pay for a black miner is R136 a month, while that for a white miner is R900. And the most a black miner can hope to earn is about R550, while a white miner can aim for R3 000.

"We want a balance brought about here, and we want it like yesterday," he says.

Following the recent pay dispute, Mr Ramaphosa expects more resistance from the white Mine Workers' Union and chamber itself as the NUM increases its strength.

On the plus side, he says, there has been a realisation by many miners that the NUM is prepared to fight for improvements. "This will encourage workers to join."

Seriously

Increased membership will mean greater bargaining power and being taken seriously by the chamber.

"I don't think they took us seriously over the last 18 months," he says. The chamber was "just going through the motions" until a strike was threatened. "Only then was a reasonable offer forthcoming."

Mr Ramaphosa points out that it would be impossible for South African miners to undertake a protracted strike such as that in Britain. "Here the employer has the right to fire workers, whereas in Britain after 30 weeks the miners have not been fired."

This was one of the risks in calling the strike in South Africa. But he also had a card to play: mass firing would have meant a recruitment process that could have cost the mines up to a month of lost production.

Mr Ramaphosa does not rule out the possibility of 'sympathy' strikes by NUM members with other striking unions. "By its very existence, a union can never shy away from politics. A worker's existence is of a political nature," he says.

He points to influx control laws controlling a worker's mobility in a "supposedly open market," inferior black education and the homeland system which deprives people of citizenship rights.

But the thousands of migrant workers, far from being the Achilles heel of the NUM, are its strength, he says. "They have nothing to lose. They don't have much stake in this country."

But Mr Ramaphosa realises that his legal, disciplined approach must achieve results, or the more militant miners might take things into their own hands. This was one reason why he was disappointed that some mines called in the police during strikes--this negated the purpose of operating legally.

"My members asked themselves if it was worth it to play above board, because the police acted just as if it had been an illegal strike."

He believes unions are inevitably vehicles that blacks will turn to for political, social and economic change, "because their legitimate political participation is denied."

CSO: 3400/111

RSA REGIONAL STRATEGY LIKENED TO MONROE DOCTRINE

Johannesburg SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 7 Oct 84 p 15

[Article by Ken Owen: "The Pretoria-Maputo Axis--SA Fashions a Policy of Benign Dominance"]

[Text] South Africa has made Mozambique the centrepiece of a regional strategy which, on a small scale, invites comparison with the Monroe doctrine: to peg a sphere of influence in which South Africa would displace more distant nations as the dominant power.

That Mozambique of all places should become the key to the strategy is an irony but not an accident.

The text-book Marxist revolution which overthrew the Portuguese 10 years ago also laid the foundation for Mozambique's destitution. To the misfortune of colonial rule and the destruction of war was added the folly of socialist economics. The result was pitiful but inevitable.

Economic collapse has been so complete that if Mozambique were to find some miraculous way to maintain a growth rate of 10% a year it would not in a century escape from the company of the world's poorest nations. And, since the poor have few choices, President Samora Machel has had to turn to the only country capable of delivering effective aid to him.

The Soviets only make mischief, the Europeans have withdrawn from the region, and the Americans--at least the Republicans--have long recognised that their best interests are served by putting the burden of regional security on South Africa.

The attitude was discernible in Washington more than a decade ago when a frustrated White House official burst out: "President Nixon has offered South Africa a chance to control its own region and to keep it secure for the West, and South Africa is too stupid to see its opportunity."

It may or may not be coincidence that the remark was made shortly before Mr Pik Botha was posted to the American capital as Ambassador; in any event, the Foreign Minister has since grasped the point that the role of regional power suits South Africa far better than the alternate theory that we are a bulwark of the West.

Certainly it takes a more realistic view of South Africa's international standing than Mr John Vorster's 'outward' policy. The latter policy aimed not primarily to assist Africa or to exploit South Africa's dominance of its own region but to win the approval of the West by showing a goodwill towards Africans outside the borders which it denied to Africans within those borders. Essentially, it was an attempt to find the way to Europe's heart through Africa's empty stomach and it retained a strong element of colonial dependency on the goodwill of the West.

The same emotional dependency operated in the repeated, ultimately abject, insistence on protecting the Cape sea route on behalf of the West even though the West cared so little that it denied us the weapons to do the job.

The day South Africa finally grew up can be pinpointed with unusual precision: On December 19, 1975, the American Senate voted to reject aid for the anti-communist forces in Angola, leaving South Africa stranded in the middle of a military campaign which, by nods and winks, it had been encouraged to pursue. Trapped and alone, the South African army withdrew in good order but in conditions of perceived humiliation.

That lesson--that we cannot depend on the West for protection even against the Soviet Union and its surrogates--has caused a progressive shift in foreign policy from the Northern Hemisphere to Southern Africa. Despite occasional recidivism (such as Mr Botha's recent tour of Europe), South African foreign policy concentrates increasingly on the region.

One expression of that policy is the switch from a blue water navy, capable of operating in conjunction with Western fleets to defend the Cape route, to coastal defence. The development of specialised equipment for bush warfare like the Ratel tells precisely how we see our future. We are not, anymore, an outpost of the Western empire.

Instead of trying to woo Europe and America by courting Africa, South Africa is now trying to supplant the European and American powers, even if that means competing head-on with the Soviet Union and its surrogates for regional influence.

Foreign policy, post-1975 and post-Vorster, has strong roots in the military establishment, and its early manifestation was an aggressiveness that suited the image of Mr P.W. Botha. The rationalisation devised by General Magnus Malan in his 'total onslaught' theory may be ignored as shallow and limited; the resultant military actions which were soon in progress against targets in Angola, Lesotho and Mozambique were terrifyingly real.

The Foreign Affairs establishment, thoroughly alarmed, warned of the international dangers of excessive aggression in Angola but when its advice was overridden and the military operations went ahead--nothing happened. Similarly, the raids into Maseru and Maputo had no immediately profound consequences abroad. Harassment of Lesotho at border posts demonstrated that, essentially, the international community was powerless to protect South Africa's neighbours from the new aggression of its foreign policy.

As always, there are limits. The key to further success was to convert aggression into a platform for negotiation to curb the army and unleash the diplomats. A doctoral thesis awaits the student who can tell how this was achieved but the indications are that Mr Pik Botha, whose emphatic manner tends to conceal the visionary fervour and the creativity of his diplomacy, came into his own.

South African diplomatic activity throughout the region has been intense and effective but it has also been lucky. For one thing, it has enjoyed the goodwill and facilitative support of the Reagan administration which sees in the normalisation of regional relationships its own escape from responsibility in Southern Africa.

Then too, Africa's misfortune has played a role. Mozambique is an extreme case of post-colonial disintegration but not an isolated one.

Across the middle of Southern Africa stretches a broad band of misery and economic failure which has been aggravated, but not caused, by drought.

Tanzania has turned into a basket case since the Arusha Declaration rejected Western capitalism. The Congo has in some measure fulfilled the cynical prophecy made 20 years ago by author Stuart Cloete--who knew the country--that it would return to the jungle. Angola and Mozambique are torn by war and Zimbabwe by civil strife. Zambia, as the West Indian author Siva Naipaul has noted, subsides gently into excesses of booze and rust. The mini-countries survive only as adjuncts of the South African economy.

Malawi, run by Dr Kamuzu Banda as a kind of private tea estate, is an exception, and Botswana has done quite well out of honest administration and mining house investment, but the overall picture is bleak. The colonial structures, in any event inappropriate, have collapsed, skilled populations have been eliminated or reduced, and capitalism--which might give such backward countries a starting point--has been confined to the ventures of mining houses and little else.

Welfare agencies, as thick as tourists in the south of France, indulge in charitable work that changes no fundamentals, and the major powers have managed to shake off the lingering demands of the ex-colonies which they relinquished as soon as the cost became significantly greater than the return. The misery of Southern and Central Africa is apt to last well into the next century.

Nor can South Africa pretend to cure these ills. It can offer some trade to Mozambique, perhaps enough to provide Maputo with the minimum of foreign currency required to keep a kind of order at key points; it can offer Lesotho an income from the sale of water, provided Lesotho makes up its mind quickly.

But in the end, the best to be done for neighbouring states is to draw them into one, integrated economic region which will spin off a measure of prosperity in all directions according to market forces. For the black

states it is a reasonably benign prospect but it does have a price: recognition that South Africa's economic dominance is as formidable and as inescapable as its military strength.

The catch is that acceptance of South African economic dominance leads ineluctably to acceptance of a political relationship with a state which the rest of the world is trying to isolate and, by sanctions and pressure, ultimately to destroy. But the alternative is worse: to languish indefinitely in the misery that has overtaken Mozambique.

For South Africa, all this emphasises that the principal instrument of its security is not its army but its economy and that the proper management of that economy is a minimum requirement of survival.

CSO: 3400/111

POLITICAL LEVERAGE OF COLOURED, INDIANS GROWS

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 7 Oct 84 p 31

[Article by Professor Bhadra Ranchod: "Indians and Coloureds Will Have Leverage in the Highest Forum"]

[Text] The year 1984 marked the implementation of the Constitution Act which allowed persons of colour to take their seats in Parliament for the first time.

While much criticism--some of it valid--has been directed at the new constitution, there are indications that the idea of reform groups is widely supported by whites.

And once momentum is established, the reform process will not be halted.

In fact, optimists in all three groups believe that many of the imperfections in the present document will ultimately be cured.

While the new system is designed to retain political power in white hands, it cannot be denied that political rights have been extended to Indians and coloureds.

They will have leverage in the highest forum and will enjoy bargaining power in the consensus-style government.

Criticism

At the least, they will be in a position to improve the socio-economic condition of their communities.

The exclusion of blacks, a major criticism, is under investigation by a Cabinet committee.

Who knows, in time blacks, too, may be able to participate in the central decision making process, albeit at the executive level.

On the assumption that the reform scenario will prevail, what of the rule of law?

This concept is open to interpretation, but South African lawyers generally prefer to link the rule of law with justice and have favoured the approach expounded by Dicey, the great English constitutional lawyer.

Equality before the law, liberty and the ultimate control of government by the people form the cardinal elements in his definition.

A society is governed according to the rule of law only if its legal institutions guarantee justice in the sense that basic rights of the individual--such as freedom of person, expression, movement and association--are protected.

According to this interpretation, there are not many societies which observe the rule of law.

South Africa has been singled out as a major violator because apartheid and security laws which vest arbitrary powers in officials are viewed by the International Commission of Jurists and the United Nations as being in conflict with fundamental human rights.

Detention

While one can hardly deny that there are laws which restrict individual freedom, it would be misleading to suggest that apartheid in its pristine form continues to apply in South Africa today.

There have been changes--sometimes significant reform, other times cosmetic tinkering with implementation of morally offensive laws.

These advances have, however, been eclipsed by the detention of UDF and NIC leaders shortly before the coloured and Indian elections.

While one may appreciate the need for security legislation in a society undergoing rapid change, the use of such powers to silence dissidents may prove counterproductive.

By all means, detain and indict those who seek to disrupt reform by promoting violence.

But if there is a danger that the security laws are going to be used to discourage free discussion of government policies, then we need to ensure that the courts exercise some control on the manner in which the legislation is enforced.

If we are extending democracy then it is essential that individual freedoms, especially the freedom of speech and assembly, be curtailed only where there is an established threat to order.

My colleague Tony Mathews put it well when he stated that "...if democratic rights were to be limited to voting, to holding public office--the process would become sterile, especially in an age of political parties and mass politics.

Dissent

"The life blood of democracy is the right to dissent and to organise dissenting groups in opposition to the government of the day."

Individual rights and freedoms receive no mention in the 1983 constitution.

A characteristic of the new dispensation is that rights are to be enjoyed by groups which are based on race classification...

Membership of a group will therefore not be voluntary but strictly regulated by law.

Under the new constitution, we will, in all likelihood, experience a greater involvement by the State in the lives of individuals.

Efforts to overcome inequalities in the social and economic spheres between the groups will receive high priority.

This may lead to greater control at all levels, with the State regulating more and more social activities.

Measures will be dictated "from above" to ensure the provision of adequate employment opportunities, education and training, the provision of housing and health services and the elimination of poverty.

Legitimacy of the new political system will probably not depend upon the traditional liberal notion of government by consent based on the social contract theory.

Order

We will be in a transition period for at least the next decade when government will not be able to rely too heavily on the consent of the governed.

New institutions and social structures will emerge in order to facilitate the maintenance of order while efforts are made to satisfy the interests of the participating groups.

Legitimacy for the new system will then hinge on the ability of the Government "to deliver" in terms of social and economic benefits.

Steering a society in this way may not conform with Western traditions of democracy.

Right

The multiplicity of laws, a powerful bureaucracy and the subservience of individual rights during the transition period will require increased vigilance by the legal profession to ensure that the rule of law and the values underlying it are not further encroached upon.

It is hoped that the policies pursued by the Government will be based on realism and justice—and that human rights will in time receive recognition and protection in the constitution.

The right of all South Africans to participate in the political processes of the society and the extension of democratic freedoms and human rights to all individuals will be the only path to security and happiness for all.

CSO: 3400/111

POLICE ACCUSED OF TRYING TO SPY ON SACC

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 6 Oct 84 p 2

[Article by Eugene Saldanha]

[Text] Security Police have in the past two months asked four employees of the South African Council of Churches to spy on council activities at its Khotso House offices in Johannesburg.

This allegation was made yesterday by the acting general secretary of the SACC, Mr Dan Vaughn, who said the council was aware that the Security Police had been trying to "infiltrate" the SACC for a number of years.

"In the past two months four staff members have been approached by the police. The latest approach was made to a junior staff member," he said.

The Star was given a copy of a statement made to an SACC lawyer by the staff member, who has asked to remain anonymous.

It said: "I received a telephone call from a man who said his name was Charles. He said that he wanted to speak to me about a personal matter. He suggested we meet at city hotel.

Payment Offer

"He telephoned again the next day and I agreed to meet him, but I took a friend along. Two men later approached us and asked me to work for the South African Police. They offered me a down payment of R150," the statement said.

The council employee met the men a day later and asked them to identify themselves.

"One of the men produced a card which look like an SAP identification card and said his name was Wynand Snyman," the statement said.

Mr Vaughn, who is acting general secretary of the SACC while Bishop Desmond Tutu is on sabbatical in New York, said he was "angered" by the alleged attempts to spy on the council.

"The SACC is a lawful organisation and we have nothing to hide. During the Eloff Commission we repeatedly said the council is open to inspection by any agency and we co-operated fully with the investigating officers of the commission," Mr Vaughn said.

He said he had held talks last year with a senior member of the Security Police in Pretoria about alleged police attempts to "infiltrate" the council. He was assured that the police were "not harassing" employees of the council.

"This destroys morale among the staff because it sows seeds of suspicion," said Mr Vaughn.

CSO: 3400/111

LIFTING OF FUEL LEVY WELCOMED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 5 Oct 84 p 2M

[Article by Stuart Flitton and Harvey Thomas]

[Text] The abolition of the R5 levy on after-hours petrol sales has been predictably welcomed by businessmen and the motoring industry--but with a warning that there could be an increase in the price of petrol.

A spokesman for the Automobile Association said the announcement was good news for road users facing increasing costs.

"A concerted effort should be made by all motorists to use fuel sparingly because of the country's current economic situation," he said.

"The AA appeals to motorists to fill up during daylight, except in emergencies because a major shift to night buying might result in an increase in the price of petrol."

Till now, after-hours petrol sales made up one percent of total sales.

Mr Jannie van Huyssteen, executive director of the Motor Industries' Federation, said the levy was unpopular with motorists and fuel sellers.

He said fuel would now not necessarily be readily available everywhere--only on main routes and at certain strategic points.

The chairman of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers of South Africa (Naamsa), Mr Colin Adcock, welcomed the lifting of the levy.

Market Forces

"It is long overdue," he said. "It will disappoint some garage owners, especially those sited on routes to and from the homelands."

The chief executive of the Association of Chambers of Commerce (Assocom), Mr Raymond Parsons, said circumstances had changed considerably since restrictions on petrol selling hours were introduced.

"It is now more cost effective to allow market forces to govern the supply of petrol to motorists at different times."

He said differentiated pricing of day and night petrol sales could make up for higher costs which might not be met by increased turnover.

"This would obviate a general price increase," he said.

CSO: 3400/111

MORE FORCED REMOVALS THREATEN NE CAPE

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 12 Oct 84 p 9

[Article by Anton Harber]

[Text]

THE fate of the more than 14 000 residents of Huhudi, a township in the North-Eastern Cape under threat of forced removal, will be decided at a meeting in Pretoria next Monday.

The outcome could provide a test of the Government's resolve to push ahead with plans for forced removal in the face of strong local resistance and the likelihood of an international outcry.

Huhudi is an unusual removal area in that it is an urban township with a high degree of political activity, a notable contrast to most of the more rural areas under threat of removal.

In 1970, the Government announced that Huhudi residents would have to move to Pudiemo, a township 55km away in bophuthatswana. The move was part of a general strategy to move whole "locations" in white areas into new rural townships on or near the borders of the "homelands".

The effect for the people of Huhudi would be to turn them into daily migrants, doing a round, cross-border trip of 110km every week-day to work in Vryburg.

It would also mean the loss of their South African citizenship and the Section 10 rights that allow them to live and work in an urban area.

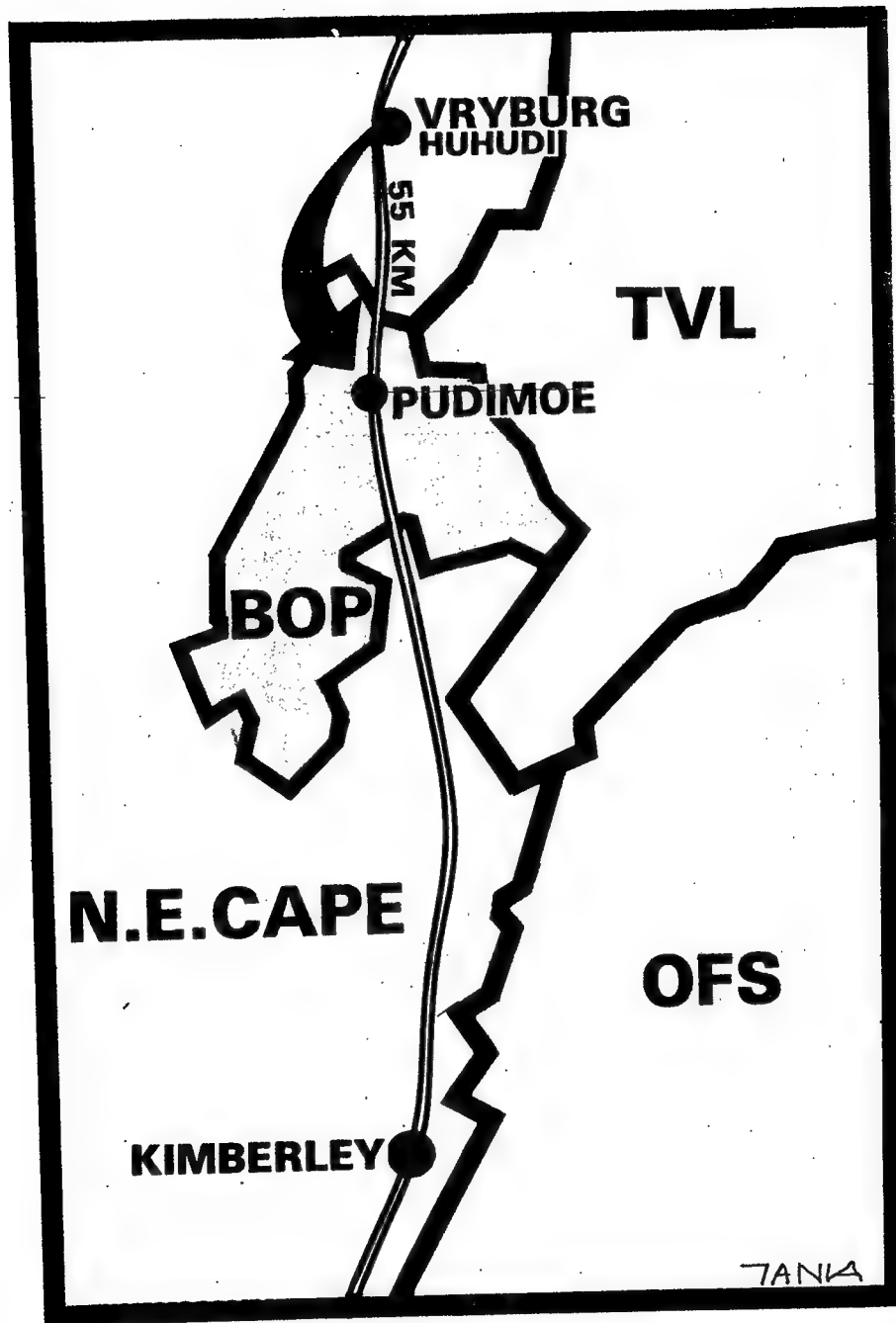
The Northern Cape Administration Board put a freeze on the building of new houses and warned residents that they would not be compensated for any renovations or improvements done to their houses.

The result was that no houses have been built by the Board since 1962 and by 1981 there was reportedly a backlog of 1 000 houses in Huhudi.

The removal plan has mobilised an unusual combination of opposition from both the community and the businessmen of Vryburg.

In 1980, 1 000 residents signed a Community Council petition opposing the removal and sent it to Dr Piet Koornhof, then Minister of Co-Operation and Development.

In 1982, a delegation from the Vryburg Chamber of Commerce and the Afrikaanse Sakekamer — concerned with the potential loss of revenue for town businesses as a result of the removal — met Dr Koornhof.



They drew distinctions between the "legal" residents of Huhudi (those with Section 10 rights) and the "illegals" (without urban rights), between those who had housing permits and those who were boarders and between those whose houses were in good condition and those whose houses had been condemned.

Dr Koornhof agreed to stop the removal of the "illegals" and the destruction of the houses in a good state of repair, while those in condemned houses and those who were boarders would be moved "voluntarily".

However, there is great confusion over how many "illegals" there are and how many of these have a claim to legalising themselves. The Board has said that 462 of the houses are condemned but nobody knows which houses are included in this list.

It is also unclear how the Government intends moving boarders who hold Section 10 rights and who have every legal entitlement to stay in the township.

The Huhudi Civic Association (HUCA) was formed in May 1983 at a meeting attended by about 400 people and addressed by speakers from organisations such as the United Democratic Front, the Black Sash, the SA Council of Churches and the Soweto Youth Congress.

An affiliate of the United Democratic Front (UDF), it has rigorously opposed the removal of any of the people — "legal" or "illegal" — and has questioned the legitimacy of the Huhudi Community Council.

Huhudi is now buzzing with political activity. There is a visible UDF presence, a growing trade union presence and the community has become strongly mobilised against the removal.

On Monday Dr Gerrit Viljoen, the new Minister of Co-Operation and Development, will meet with the Huhudi Community Council, the Vryburg Chamber of Commerce and the Sakekammer, the Northern Cape Administration Board and the MP for the area, Mr JP du Toit.

He will listen to their representations on the removal and make a decision on whether or not to push ahead with it.

However, HUCA has been refused permission to send a delegation to Monday's meeting, so the decision on their future will be made without them.

The Department of Co-Operation and Development have said the Community Council will adequately represent the views of the community.

HUCA have challenged whether the council is rep-

resentative and their position was strengthened after Mr Peter Soal, a Progressive Federal Party MP, visited the area and said HUCA appeared to have the support of the majority of the community.

HUCA leaders are concerned with the position taken by the Vryburg businessmen. They fear the distinction between "illegals" and "legals" will divide their community and allow some to be forcibly removed.

They say they will fight the removal of any of the residents.

Faced with this level of opposition and the memory of the international outcry caused by the Mogopa removal earlier this year, the Government is in a dilemma.

It will not be able to drive ahead with the removal without facing fierce opposition and causing an international outcry. But will it be prepared to back down and defuse the potential conflict?

It is possible they will look for a compromise along the lines wanted by the Vryburg businessmen.

This may placate the businessmen, and some of the "legals" who are lucky enough to be excluded from the removal but it is not likely to placate HUCA or the majority of the residents.

SADF BONUS BOND LOSSES REPORTED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 7 Oct 84 p 2

[Article by Brian Pottinger]

[Text]

THE controversial SADF Bonus Bonds scheme — now headed for the scrapheap because of religious pressures — is running at a R2-million a month loss.

The recession has taken a high toll on the multi-million rand moneyspinner, on which the Government once pinned high hopes of helping fill State coffers.

Now, for the first time, the public is taking more money out of the Bonus kitty than they are putting into it ... about R2-million a month more.

The controversial scheme which started seven years ago was dealt its death blow at the Transvaal National Party Congress on Friday when State President P W Botha announced that the lottery element in the scheme was to be scrapped.

It would be converted into ordinary Defence Bonds with a 10 percent tax-free interest rate.

Announcing the change, Mr Botha thanked the churches particularly for the representations they had

made on the subject and for the "responsible and civilised manner" in which they had put their case.

He said the decision had been taken after carefully weighing the financial risks.

Finance Department sources have confirmed that in recent months there has been a net outflow of money from the kitty — a reflection of the tight economic circumstances.

Interest

Since its inception, the public has invested R1 000-million in the scheme and more than R500-million has been paid out to subscribers in redemptions, interest and prizes.

The scheme has always been controversial because of its lottery element.

Last year various churches renewed demands calling for the abolition of the lottery after revelations that the money did not go directly to the Defence Force, but was pumped straight into the general State Treasury.

Under the new scheme, the lottery element will fall away and the money will be-

come straightforward Government stock giving an overall interest return of two percent more than current returns on Bonus Bonds.

Under the present system, interest is paid at five percent on the bonds and another three percent goes to prizes. The new stock will have a return of 10 percent.

The impact of the Government decision to scrap the scheme on the Treasury is still uncertain.

It is understood, however, that the Department of Finance did not offer opposition to the scrapping of the scheme as there had been queries about its propriety for some time.

A Government Gazette is to be published soon explaining how the transition will take place.

Issue of bonds will end on November 1 and the last draw will be in February next year.

People wishing to cash in their bonds are free to do so.

The rest — including unclaimed prize money — will be converted to Government bonds and made available for redemption.

BONUS BOND ELIMINATION TO COST TREASURY MILLIONS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 7 Oct 84 pp 1, 2

[Article by David Breier]

[Text] Millions of rands will be withdrawn from the State Treasury when the public starts cashing in Bonus Bonds--at precisely the moment the Government had hoped to set the economy back on its feet.

President P.W. Botha announced at the National Party congress that the Bonus Bond system would be phased out from next month.

The decision follows opposition by Dutch Reformed churches to the system, which has been compared to a lottery or a game of chance.

There has been speculation that the Government decision to scrap Bonus Bonds may be a trade-off with the churches, which are reluctant to see the abolition of the Mixed Marriages Act and the race clause of the Immorality Act.

Mr Brian Goodall, a Progressive Federal Party spokesman on finance, said Bonus Bonds had met a need for the South African public "to take a bit of a gamble."

Now those who had invested in bonds for this reason would withdraw their money.

"This is a great pity because Bonus Bonds were a relatively cheap way of attracting finance," he said.

Mr Goodall said the abolition of the Bonus Bond system was "pure hypocrisy" because the Government sanctioned other forms of gambling.

It had set up homelands whose economies depended heavily on casinos, while provincial authorities controlled horse-racing.

From next February, holders who did not cash in their bonds would receive 10 percent tax-free a year compounded when they finally cashed in their bonds.

Mr Goodall said this was comparable to 10.5 percent tax-free investments with building societies and the Post Office.

The sale of Bonus Bonds would cease from November 1, the Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis said this week. The last prize draw would be in February next year.

CSO: 3400/111

UDF DEFIES BANNING THREAT

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 11 Oct 84 p 11

[Text] The United Democratic Front does not fear being banned, it declared yesterday.

"There are indications that the Government intends to declare the UDF an unlawful organisation," it said in a Press statement. "We place on record that this action will contribute nothing towards alleviating the present crisis and will in fact exacerbate it."

The statement was read in Johannesburg by Mrs Albertina Sisulu, a president of the UDF and wife of imprisoned former African National Congress leader Walter Sisulu.

"Any banning of the UDF will show the Government's determination to stifle all legitimate and peaceful opposition," she told about 50 reporters, mainly from the foreign media.

The statement said the UDF was committed to struggle peacefully for a non-racial, democratic, unitary South Africa in the belief that this was the only means of achieving long-term justice, peace and security.

The UDF's acting general secretary, Mr Trevor Manuel, was asked whether the organisation was issuing a challenge to the Government.

He said: "Let them ban the UDF. What they are facing is the voice of the people and that can't be banned."

Mr Zac Jacob, a UDF legal representative, who recently visited Britain, Europe and the United Nations to seek support for the UDF and the Durban sit-in six, stressed that the UDF had no link with the ANC.

The UDF, he said, was committed to achieving change by lawful, peaceful means, while the ANC was committed to the achievement of democracy and made it quite clear this could only be brought about by violent methods.

Mr Jacobo said he believed the indications were there that the UDF was about to be banned. A UDF executive member told the reporters that while the UDF had been formed to contest implementation of the country's new constitution, its role now that the constitution was in effect would be to fight its implications.

The statement read at the meeting said the UDF made no apology for the fact that some of its leadership had been members of the ANC.

These leaders, it added, commanded the respect and support of a majority of their people and had been democratically elected.--Sapa

CSO: 3400/111

CENSORS TIGHTEN UP ON POLITICAL MATERIAL

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 8 Oct 84 p 2M

[Text] Cape Town--South African censors are exercising stricter controls on material which calls for political action at a popular level or unmasks the strengths of apartheid.

This is the opinion of Dr Kenyan Tomaselli, director of the contemporary cultural studies unit at the University of Natal, Durban.

In a paper to be delivered at a conference on economic development and racial domination at the University of the Western Cape this week, Dr Tomaselli writes that there is a corresponding liberalisation of censorship of sex, nudity and expletives.

Censorship, he says, does not exist in a social or political vacuum but is a fundamental device used by the state to induce consent among viewers and audiences for a prevailing social order or for change occurring in that order.

Censorship

He links the shift in class structure and the State's attempt to co-opt the urban black middle classes with the liberalisation of censorship of sex, nudity and expletives.

"The major difference in the implementation of the 1963 and 1974 Acts governing censorship lay in the implicit recognition of an emerging black middle class, urban-based workforce which needs to be co-opted into a lifestyle which secures their alliance with white business while simultaneously severing its allegiance from the more populous working class."

Dr Tomaselli argues that although the censors have become more tolerant towards depictions of inter-racial love affairs, they remain immovable on negative depictions of whites in films and have continued to show "ambivalence" towards films exploring the human effects of apartheid.

This had resulted in progressive South African film makers being forced to use non-South African markets to keep their projects viable. These film makers were also faced with state harassment, police intimidation and in some cases exile.

He argues that the extent of state interference depends on the extent to which the material penetrates the working class. The more likely a film or video is to be seen by audiences engaged "in a daily struggle against the system," the greater the likelihood of it being banned.

CSO: 3400/111

LE GRANGE GIVES CASUALTY STATISTICS

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 7 Oct 84 p 3

[Text] Police have shot dead 65 people and injured 126 in less than two months of unrest in South Africa.

Another 15 people were killed and 59 injured by other people, while 40 policemen were injured and 133 police vehicles damaged.

These figures are part of the first comprehensive official account of deaths, injuries and damage in recent unrest throughout South Africa which was reported to the Transvaal congress of the National Party by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, this week.

Mr le Grange said 98 homes, 85 shops and 50 schools were damaged.

He told the congress "the actions of the United Democratic Front and some of its affiliates contributed directly or indirectly to the following damage and loss during the period August 1 to September 20 during public unrest and riots":

Buildings Damaged

Schools	50
Churches	2
Clinics	7
Shops	85
Motor garages	4
Administration board buildings	17
Beer halls	26
Bottle stores	16
Homes (SAP members)	8
Homes (private persons)	90
Banks	4
Post Offices	6
Hostels	3
Bus Depots	2
Technikons	1

Boarding houses	1
Offices	2
Halls	1
Libraries	3

Vehicles Damaged

SAP vehicles	133
Private vehicles	208
Buses	356
Post office vehicles	3
Administration board vehicles	20
Municipal vehicles	1

Casualties

Persons shot dead by SAP	65
Persons injured by SAP	126
Persons killed by other persons	15
Persons injured by other persons	59
SAP members injured	40

Arrests

Persons arrested	793
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CSO: 3400/111

VILJOEN: SCHOOL AGE REGULATION TO BE CHANGED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 12 Oct 84 pp 1, 2, 8

[Article by Thelma Tuch]

[Text] In its second concession in one week to more than 220 000 boycotting pupils countrywide, the Government announced yesterday that changes would be made to the controversial age limit regulation.

In future, pupils over the set age limits would be allowed to attend school unless the Department of Education and Training's (DET's) Director-General refused permission on educational grounds.

This was announced yesterday by the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Sapa reports.

He said he had decided to change the present regulations--barring people over the age limit from attending school--because it had been applied in "very few exceptional cases."

The aim of the 1982 age limits--16 years of age for primary schools, 18 for Standards 6, 7 and 8 and 20 for Standards 9 and 10--had been "proved in practice to be generally ineffective to teach children and virtual adults in the same classes."

On Tuesday Dr Viljoen agreed to institute Student Representative Councils (SRCs) at all secondary schools and set out guidelines for its constitution.

He also re-opened the six Atteridgeville secondary schools, near Pretoria, which had been closed for five months following prolonged boycotts and unrest.

But only a third of the more than 6 000 Atteridgeville pupils re-registered at the six schools yesterday.

"Their major complaint was that the constitution of the newly announced SRCs was not compiled in collaboration with the students," a spokesman for the DET said.

A Mail Correspondent reports that more than 2 000 students have lost a year's study following the closure of the University of Zululand at Ngoye yesterday.

A statement from the university said it had been decided to close because there was insufficient time to deliver all the lectures necessary to complete the courses.

There was a poor turnout yesterday at a number of Soweto secondary schools.

This comes in the wake of a decision to continue school boycotts after pupils dismissed the SRC constitution drafted by the DET on Wednesday...

--About 93 000 pupils in the Vaal Triangle townships continued to stay away yesterday, as well as pupils in Katlehong, Thokoza, Daveyton, Wattville, Vosloorus, Duduza and KwaThema.

--Stayaways continued at schools in Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage, Grahamstown, Cradock, Fort Beaufort, King William's Town, Somerset East and Port Alfred.

--But a meeting called by the Port Elizabeth branch of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) last night resolved to suspend the schools boycott and return to classes on Monday on condition pupils are not "dismissed, harassed or victimised."

At a meeting in KwaZakele, pupils agreed to write their final examinations in February. The meeting, attended by about 1 500 people, also decided to call a permanent end to the boycott provided democratic SRCs were introduced as soon as possible.

These SRCs would be mandated to seek an end to "excessive corporal punishment," upgrading of teacher qualifications, attention to the high matric failure rate, and introduction of a uniform, non-racial system of education.

--A group of 30 students yesterday refused to leave the office of the rector of the University of the Western Cape after being warned they faced arrest if they did not present themselves at the Bellville Police Station this morning.

The six-hour sit-in came after police earlier this week handed a list of names to the university authorities with a message for the students that they should present themselves to police.

CSO: 3400/111

EDITORIAL ON EDUCATION ISSUE

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 12 Oct 84 p 8

[Editorial: "The Creation of Trust"]

[Text] The new Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, has taken significant action in an attempt to defuse the crisis in black schools where at any one time perhaps as many as 220 000 pupils--about 13% of the total number--are engaged in stayaways. He has reopened the Atteridgeville schools closed earlier in the year because of the sustained boycotts there; and he has agreed to allow pupils to have Student Representative Councils.

He has not thus far responded to other demands, such as the release of pupils from detention and the scrapping of age-limit regulations. But the extent of his efforts at reconciliation are unusual for a Nationalist Cabinet Minister.

The immediate reactions, however, have been negative. Atteridgeville pupils did not pour back into their classes yesterday. The SRC announcement is being condemned because, it is said, pupils were not consulted in the drafting of it by the Department of Education and Training.

The rejection is especially unfortunate because, as it happens, the department's draft constitution is not only remarkably similar in its stated objectives to a draft prepared by the Congress of South African Students (Cosas), but Dr Viljoen has noted that the official constitution is subject to discussion once the SRCs have got going.

The explanation for this anomalous situation lies in the desperate crisis into which black education has sunk.

There is every indication that considerable numbers of pupils are consciously and deliberately set upon committing educational hara-kiri. They are filled with such intense rage and their frustration is so ingrained--specifically concerning the nature of their schooling and generally about their lot in life as blacks--that they are lashing out without thought to the consequences for themselves.

There is equal indication that considerable numbers of other pupils are taking part in the current stayaways from classes either because they have been warned to do so or face retribution, or they merely believe they will be harmed if they go to school.

At the heart of it is the acute mistrust of white authority established over the years--and for which white authority must take blame, whether because of the arrogant racism of the late Dr Hendrik Verwoerd or the deprivation of funds and facilities for black education.

Somehow, the logjam must be broken and trust created. Dr Viljoen's role is crucial. He needs to display infinite patience and wisdom. He has to prove his moral courage and political farsightedness in breaking away from the past if the alienated pupils are to be won over. As for the pupils, their own interests are best served by returning to school.

CSO: 3400/111

BLACK SCHOOLS TO GET STUDENT COUNCILS NEXT YEAR

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 10 Oct 84 pp 1, 12

[Article by Thelma Tuch]

[Text] The Government yesterday announced that Student Representative Councils (SRCs) would be introduced at all black secondary schools next year.

The announcement follows a year of countrywide boycotts which continued yesterday when an estimated 220 000 pupils failed to turn up for classes.

The move was announced by the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Gerrit Viljoen and is seen as a last-ditch attempt to encourage pupils to return to school before the end-of-year examinations.

"One of the main criticisms during times of unrest has revolved around the question of SRCs," Dr Viljoen said.

"I sincerely hope that what is being offered here will contribute towards removing one of the main obstacles and that students will make use of what is available," he said.

But he stressed that the SRCs would be strictly educational bodies. "I am adamant that we will not allow anyone to interfere and use them for ulterior political purposes," he said.

Asked whether students could be affiliated to organisations such as the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) or the Azanian Students Movement (Azasm), he said there were "no rigid rules," but he would not allow them to be used to further interests other than education.

Parents and pupils in a number of strife-torn townships will discuss the education crisis at meetings today.

But whether pupils will return to school or not remains uncertain. Pupils have also demanded the scrapping of the age-limit regulation and an end to excessive corporal punishment.

And in the Vaal Triangle where 93 000 pupils are still on stayaway, demands include the release of detained scholars, the resignation of community councillors and a drop in rents.

Mr Viljoen also announced that the six Atteridgeville/Saulsville secondary schools--closed in May this year--would be reopened tomorrow, and that extra lessons would be provided.

Internal examinations for pupils in Standards 6-9 have been postponed to January, and Standard 10 pupils have the option of writing exams in November 1984 or in May next year as private candidates.

However, the indefinite suspension of classes at schools in Tembisa, Alexandra, Parys, Fort Beaufort and King William's Town has not been lifted.

Dr Viljoen said the new communication structures included the democratic election of class leaders, SRCs and School Liaison Committees.

The constitutions, nomination and election procedures for the new SRCs have been laid down, but there would be room for further discussion once the different bodies had been set up, the Minister said.

The publicity secretary for Azasm, Mr Kabelo Lengane, welcomed Mr Viljoen's announcement "at face value," but said students would continue to demand the abolition of the age-limit restriction and the immediate withdrawal of the police and army from the townships.

The president of Cosas, Mr Lulu Johnson, said he rejected the fact that students were not entitled to draw up their own SRC constitution. He said he could not comment further until he had read the detailed guidelines for SRC constitutions.

Professor Nic Olivier, Progressive Federal Party spokesman for black education, welcomed the news, but warned that several "major problems" had still to be tackled before the crisis in black education could be resolved.

These included:

- The high proportion of untrained or under-trained black teachers;
- The serious lack of facilities, classrooms and equipment;
- The very high pupil-teacher ratio;
- The new age limits, which were a critical issue among scholars.

He said the decision to introduce SRCs had not come about in response to the current crisis in black education, but had been taken some months ago.

--At a meeting in KwaThema yesterday speaker after speaker condemned the age limit restriction. The meeting was attended by the mayor and the chairman of the management committee.

--School stayaways affecting more than 220 000 pupils continued yesterday in the Vaal Triangle, East Rand and Eastern Cape and a school in Soshanguwe, near Pretoria.

--Unrest spread to two secondary schools in Delmas and pupils were sent home.

--A police spokesman said two classrooms were razed at the Thembelihle Primary School in Soweto early yesterday and arsonists set fire to the school hall and library at Enkolweni High School, reports Sapa.

--Classes were disrupted at the Jaffa Mahlangu School near Pretoria following an argument about examinations.

CSO: 3400/111

MAJORITY OF BLACKS OPPOSES DISINVESTMENT

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 7 Oct 84 p 31

[Article by Professor Lawrence Schlemmer: "You Can't Move the Apartheid Mule by Kicking It to Death"]

[Text] South Africa is quite justifiably seen as mule-like in its stubborn resistance to the granting of black rights and political participation.

Mules often have to be enticed or beaten with sticks, but why on earth would anyone beat a mule so hard as to cripple it if no other beast is available?

The disinvestment campaign against South Africa involves two kinds of motives. Some lobbyists for disinvestment want to beat the mule to get it to move more quickly--but others want to kill it.

Over the past two years, four major US cities and five states have passed laws restricting pension fund investments in companies that do business with South Africa.

Now the influential Mayor of Boston, backed by the executive committee of the US Conference of Mayors, has launched a campaign to persuade 100 cities to join the campaign.

This movement is bound to spread to Europe with some degree of success.

The mule will lumber ahead under the beating but nowhere near fast enough to satisfy the campaigners.

Like the sports boycott, the disinvestment campaign will try to increase the punishment rather than reward the mule for its clumsy efforts. None of this will kill the mule but it is more than likely to cripple its capacity to work for reform.

Political change never occurs without pressure and the pressures in the disinvestment campaigns have produced many worthwhile results. The codes of employment practices can and must be made more effective than they are at the moment.

However external companies must become more meaningfully involved in the change process in South Africa.

The disinvestment campaign must capitalise on its gains and seek new avenues of influence. It must at the same time avoid the looming danger of over-reaching itself and doing more harm than good.

Two weeks ago the Sunday Times published the results of my survey of the attitudes of black industrial workers to capitalism and the disinvestment campaign.

The results showed that a clear majority of these industrial workers at this stage opposed any programme which could restrict the growth of job-creation in South Africa.

Furthermore most of the roughly one quarter of workers who supported economic pressure on South Africa wanted the pressure to be translated into more effective codes of employment practice rather than complete disinvestment.

Reactions to this survey have been predictable.

Some disinvestment campaigners reacted with disbelief, because they have been told by numbers of spokespeople for the black community that most blacks want sanctions--whatever the cost.

The findings come as no surprise to more informed observers, however. South Africa is a labour-surplus economy with a chronic problem of structural unemployment.

The black industrial worker is painfully aware of this when his grown-up children and dependent relatives struggle for years to find work.

The black industrial worker is a deeply discontented and aggrieved person who is becoming more and more radicalised by his circumstances, particularly in the township situation.

But he knows that a job in a modern factory is one of his very few opportunities to achieve some semblance of a quality of life for himself and his family.

It is a tangible and increasingly scarce benefit which he cannot afford to trade for uncertain longer-run possibilities of socio-political reform.

His or her migrant worker colleagues tell him furthermore that jobs are even more scarce in liberated neighbouring countries like Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

This indicates once again that the disinvestment strategy has become fixated in its own momentum and rationale, quite independent of realities in South Africa.

Other critics claimed that I produced the survey in great haste at the behest of the Reagan and/or Botha Governments in order to counter evidence at congressional hearings on sanctions in Washington.

This is absurd. The study originated in 1979 with a preliminary study in Durban. Years passed before the funding was eventually obtained for a more comprehensive study in June of 1983.

The research thereafter was very carefully done. The effort was time-consuming involving personal interviews by experienced black interviewers lasting 110 minutes on average.

The study is one of an ongoing series of investigations by Indicator SA and had nothing to do with any schedule in Washington.

The US State Department, which provided most of the funding, is simply one of the large number of subscribers to Indicator SA reports and research.

One of the more sophisticated criticisms came from the Rev David Haslam of the "End Bank Loans to SA" Organisation. He understood that black workers would want to protect their own jobs and was not surprised by the findings.

He went on to say, however, that industrial workers were the "fortunate few" in South Africa and that his organisation was asking that the "minority" should suffer hardship for the longer term greater good.

Mr Haslam may have his theory well worked out but his facts are simply wrong.

Industrial workers in South Africa are not a small privileged minority. Unemployment may be serious, but modern sector non-agricultural employment is roughly 42 percent of the total black population of both sexes between the ages of 15 and 64 years, by no means all of whom are available for the labour market.

Not even the most liberal estimate of black unemployment has ever put the total figure at much over 30 percent.

Besides which, the black workers employed in industry have a large dependency burden, supporting many relatives outside of their immediate families.

Mr Haslam's organisation is aimed at limiting the growth of and confidence in an economy upon which a majority of black people in South Africa are dependent for survival and quality of life.

The disinvestment campaign, if successful to the degree that the sanctions lobbies want, could directly affect South Africa's economic growth rate by one half a percent a year in the long run and by substantially more if it undermines economic confidence and access to overseas expertise.

This effect has to be very carefully assessed. It is not at all likely to topple or seriously demoralise the South African Government.

Nor will it stimulate a revolution or massive unrest because unemployed people after a while sink back into apathy and a single-minded concern with survival. The system will persist, but at a lower level of welfare.

The state will have much less money for social reforms particularly since outside hostility will make the Government determined to strengthen its security systems.

Placed under economic pressure, whites will become more conservative and the potential for reform will be undermined.

To all this, one must add the fact that the influence for reform which the codes of employment conduct have exercised will also dwindle away.

The mule of reform will be crippled and impervious to further beatings. He might even turn vicious.

It is trite to say that black people will be the major victims of this process, but it is true and has to be said nevertheless. In the old Rhodesia they suffered for seven years before liberation.

Unlike Smith's Rhodesia, South Africa is a self-sufficient economy for purposes of sheer survival, with infinitely greater security resources and more defensible boundaries.

How long must the black people suffer before nearly five million determined whites and their numerous internal allies can be dislodged by force, and at what cost in black lives?

The campaign of external pressure, if co-ordinated with the real potentials for change within South Africa, can have meaningful effects.

Nobody who is genuinely concerned about change in South Africa dare condemn overseas pressure as such.

It is the specific strategies which are at issue. Constructive engagement up to now has not been good enough. We need tougher and more constructive engagement.

In this campaign, however, external lobbies must not become like apartheid itself and experiment cynically with black lives and welfare for the sake of soulless or abstract ideals which will take decades to materialise.

CSO: 3400/111

'SHRUNKEN' NRP PLAGUED BY PROBLEMS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 7 Oct 84 p 24

[Text]

THERE is still no end in sight to the death agonies of the New Republic Party — the party that can now count its MPs on the fingers of one hand.

"The party is in some disarray but we still have considerable support in Natal," says Mr Derrick Watterson (NRP Umbilo).

Mr Watterson is the party's new Natal leader after replacing Mr Ron Miller, one of three MPs who defected to the National Party.

And Mr Vause Raw, who has less than a month left in office until he stands down as NRP leader, is still talking of new policy initiatives.

He says the party has now "cleared the decks" and is in a stronger position without the three defectors.

Mr Bill Sutton, the NRP man on the President's Council, is taking his impending leadership position seriously. He is reluctant to say anything premature in case it spoils his chances.

Mr Sutton is also loath to condemn the three defectors. For it was by their willingness to delay their departure until after the election of the President's Council that Mr Sutton received his seat.

All five remaining MPs declare themselves determined to remain in the NRP for the foreseeable future. But the Progressive Federal Party has high hopes of wooing Mr Pat Rogers (NRP King William's Town), the party's Cape leader, and Mr Ralph Hardingham (NRP Mooli River).

Exhaustive interviews with the five gave no clue of what they plan if their party finally dies.

And thanks to the Government decision to add three years to the life of the white House of Assembly, they may have until 1989 to decide.

Only the provincial congresses of the party can determine its destiny, and until they decide to throw in the towel, the MPs intend to soldier on.

Mr Rogers left the PFP in 1980 to join the NRP and was first elected to Parliament in 1981.

He said he had left the PFP because it did not give full weight to group rights and differentiation.

Mr Hardingham, like Mr Rogers, is a gentleman farmer and has long been a pillar of the agricultural community of Himeville. He too first went to Parliament in 1981.

He is aghast that the three defectors joined the NP after the NRP had pledged in the 1981 elections that it would keep Natal free.

Mr Hardingham is critical of the NP's exclusion of blacks from the constitution and of Government bureaucracy. But he also says the PFP policy amounts to one-man-one-vote.

Mr Brian Page (NRP Umhlanga), chairman of caucus and party Whip, was involved in local government in Glenashley for 17 years before going to Parliament in 1974.

He illustrates his views on the Nats by referring to the recent Government decision to extend 99-year leasehold to blacks in the Western Cape.

The NRP believed in freehold, but would support the latest move because it was a step in the right direction.

Mr Raw began his political career with the United Party in Pre-

toria in 1948, became a senator in 1955 and an MP in 1958, taking over the leadership of the NRP in 1978.

He said the NP had taken over 60 percent of the NRP policy. The other 40 percent justified the NRP's continued role in moderate politics.

The 40 percent policy difference includes the exclusion of non-homeland blacks from the constitution.

He said the NRP was engaged in talking with black leaders and was working on a formula to include blacks without allowing domination.

Mr Watterson, who immigrated to South Africa from the island of Jersey in 1946, had a long career in the Durban City Council and on the executive committee of the Natal Provincial Council before moving to Parliament in 1981.

The NP has moved towards the NRP, but has come nowhere near to taking over its policy, he believes.

CSO: 3400/111

SOUTH AFRICA

FORMER ZIMBABWEANS OVERCROWD NORTH TRANSVAAL SCHOOLS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 4 Oct 84 p 1M

[Article by Dirk Nel]

[Text] Several Northern Transvaal high schools will have to turn down scores of applications for 1985 because their facilities are already stretched to capacity.

Though no accurate statistics are available, it is clear that the influx of former Zimbabweans is an important factor in school crowding.

Also, many people still in Zimbabwe are sending their children to school in South Africa, and demands on boarding schools have soared.

The rapid growth of Pietersburg, Tzaneen, Louis Trichardt and Potgietersrus--because of the Government's decentralisation policy--is another vital factor in the increase in school enrolments.

The largest school in the region, the Afrikaans high school at Pietersburg, has 1 300 pupils. Only 250 are boarders.

Tuition Complaints

The schools bearing the brunt of the influx are Capricorn High in Pietersburg, Merensky High near Tzaneen, and Eric Louw High in Messina.

Capricorn, one of South Africa's largest English-medium co-ed boarding schools, accommodates 552 of its 937 scholars in hostels. At Merensky, the recent introduction of parallel-medium tuition resulted in a 30 percent increase in numbers. The school has 560 pupils--329 boarders.

The most dramatic growth has taken place at Eric Louw High School. Attendance almost doubled last year after English scholars were enrolled. It now has 450 pupils, of whom 250 live in hostels.

The Star has received complaints about inadequate accommodation and inferior English tuition. Officials are close-lipped. There is a shortage of English-speaking teachers throughout the Transvaal.

In striking contrast, primary schools in the North-Western Transvaal border area are struggling to survive because of the depopulation of the region.

CSO: 3400/111

SOUTH AFRICA

TAIWAN ENCOURAGES RSA TOURISM

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 9 Oct 84 p 9M

[Excerpts] Hundreds of thousands of South Africans travel abroad each year seeking fun, the sun and new experiences, yet only a handful make their way to Taiwan--a mere 14 000 went there last year, most of whom, it is believed, were businessmen.

On the other hand, more than 800 000 Taiwanese holidayed abroad last year, yet only 2 400 visited South Africa.

Mr Yu Wei, director general, Tourist Bureau, hopes the figure will increase by 10 percent a year following a series of visits by South African and ROC travel agents which have been planned for later this year.

"We want to increase the traffic flow between the two countries, so we are organising groups of the right people to assess and familiarise themselves with the various beauty spots and facilities in Taiwan and South Africa.

"This is just a beginning. Both markets have great potential and the future seems promising."

Taiwan has 135 tourist hotels with a total of 23 000 beds. Of the more than 60 hotels in Taipei, the Ambassador and the Grand are the most popular among South Africans.

Marketing is an important area of his work and Mr Lee travels around the world promoting the hotel. Promotion groups are sent regularly to South Africa and South Korea, with the emphasis on the SA market especially intense.

"We spend about R30 000 a year to host cocktail parties in South Africa, print newsletters and send travel agents publications, which introduce Chinese culture, customs and scenic spots in Taiwan."

Of the 14 000 South African visitors to Taiwan each year, 90 percent stay at the Ambassador, claims Mr Lee.

Located in the centre of Taipei's business, shopping and entertainment areas, the hotel has 500 de-luxe rooms and suites, numerous restaurants and banquet rooms, a nightclub, swimming pool, business library and shopping arcade.

EXISTENCE OF 'SPY NETWORK' TO CUT OIL FLOW CLAIMED

Johannesburg SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 7 Oct 84 p 1

[Article by Mervyn Rees]

[Text] London--Seamen and port workers throughout the world are being drafted into a 'spy network' seeking to cut off the flow of illicit oil to South Africa.

Britain's 25 000-strong National Union of Seamen (NUS) is one of the prime movers in the campaign launched in collaboration with unions from dozens of countries.

Their intention is to supply a stream of precise, early information on South Africa's oil traffic and the involvement of big-name companies such as BP and Shell.

The network is already receiving the first of what will become a regular supply of circulars advising on what clandestine action to take.

All information received will go to the Shipping Research Bureau, a highly sophisticated wing of the European anti-apartheid movement based in the Netherlands. It has already produced several detailed and embarrassing reports on South Africa's oil trade, leading to conflict in the Dutch Parliament.

Target

The target of the multinational organisers of the maritime union action is to arm governments, anti-apartheid activists and the United Nations with information on which they can act quickly.

The network threatens major disruptions to South Africa's vital oil trade by embarrassing governments and forcing them into taking action against individuals, oil companies, suppliers and shipping companies, and by forcing up the price of oil to South Africa by those disruptions. South Africa already pays a premium of up to 60% over spot prices for supplies. Any price increase would also add to crippling insurance surcharges.

Mr Jim Slater, secretary-general of Britain's NUS and a seasoned international anti-apartheid activist, is one of the driving forces in the campaign.

The campaign, 'High Seas Spy,' was launched after the formation earlier this year of the Maritime Unions Against Apartheid (MUAA).

The key members of the world group are Britain's NUS, the Transport and General Workers' Union (TGWU)--the biggest union in Britain--and the seamen's unions in Australia and Denmark. Their policy is to strengthen oil and arms embargoes against the Republic.

While oil movements are the key target, monitoring action will extend to all strategic commodities from arms to minerals.

Stumbling

The previous main stumbling block to monitoring was the fact that the oil embargo is voluntary, making it difficult to pinpoint the source of supplies and high seas trade-offs.

Earlier this year he addressed the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid to seek support for a conference of maritime unions scheduled to be held in 1985.

The plan is for it to be held under the auspices of the International Labour Organisation which has already guaranteed its full support and the UN special committee.

But the union leaders are getting the flow of oil information moving without delay to provide the ammunition for unprecedented action to complicate supplies of South Africa's most vital commodity.

Anti-apartheid leaders see the mobilisation of the seamen's spy campaign as potentially one of their greatest boycott success stories.

They say that for the first time they will have organised individuals acting for them wherever oil is moved or traded.

Even shippers using flags of convenience such as Panama, they say, are now vulnerable.

CSO: 3400/111

NP JOINS ATTACK ON GOVERNMENT OVERSPENDING

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 7 Oct 84 p 24

[Article by David Breier]

[Text]

THE National Party establishment has joined the chorus attacking overspending by its own Government.

They do so at a time when some businessmen are comparing the current recession to the Great Depression of the 1930s.

Unease even in the ranks of the governing party has underlined the seriousness of South Africa's economic plight, which the private sector and the Opposition have already blamed on Government mismanagement.

Over-spending

At this week's Transvaal NP congress in Alberton, Nationalists joined in the attack although they pulled their punches out of sympathy with the rookie Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, who inherited the economic nightmare from his predecessor, Mr Owen Horwood. Mr du Plessis has initiated a vigorous campaign to reduce State spending and has announced a system in which Government departments will have to justify their existence.

Mr Wynand Malan, MP for Randburg, said the saving of R650 million announced by Mr du Plessis was of money which could be classified as

over-spending. The Public Service salary bill had increased by 50 per cent in the past two years, and there was the impression that the State had lost control of State finances.

But he added that a motion to this effect had been drawn up before Mr du Plessis became Minister of Finance.

Mr du Plessis defended his saving of R650 million, saying much of this represented real savings and not just money that could be described as over-spending.

Staff retained

Mr F W de Klerk, Minister of Home Affairs and National Education, who is responsible for the Public Service, said the salary increases could be attributed to the retention of middle-management staff who previously had left to join the private sector.

He said the policy of job differentiation had stopped the erosion of this staff. There were now fewer vacancies in the Public Service and productivity was being promoted.

Delegates at the congress said in interviews there were strong feelings about the Government's inability to control the economy, but they had moderated their criticism in view of Mr du Plessis' difficult new role.

Mr du Plessis has also declared war on tax-dodgers who deprive the State of revenue and place an extra burden on other taxpayers who cannot afford accountants to think of ways of avoiding tax.

Criminal act

He said some of the best brains in the country were concentrating on beating the tax system. "We will also get the best brains to do the same to them," he added.

Tax-dodging, which merely warranted a warning in the past, would now be made as near as possible into a criminal act.

Economic issues have dominated debate at recent NP congresses despite the introduction of the new Constitution, which would normally have held centre stage in more affluent times.

The recent Cape congress of the NP was a chorus of requests for relief from delegates begging for financial concessions. These included requests for tax rebates on housing bonds and tertiary education fees. The farming lobby has asked the Government to abolish GST on farming implements and there has been a request for the reduction or abolition of estate duty.

All these pleas have gently been turned down by Government spokesmen.

CSO: 3400/111

TCI LEADER CALLS FOR FIRING 'BIG SPENDERS'

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 5 Oct 84 p 8M

[Article by Frank Jeans]

[Text]

Sack the big spenders in Government departments and replace them with "competent and responsible people", was the call from the president of the Transvaal Chamber of Industries, Mr J B Annegarn, at the AGM in Johannesburg last night.

While applauding the consumer freeze and Government moves to curb expenditure, he said the authorities should not only look at cutting or delaying capex but should, as industrialists have to, look at numbers employed, amount of paper used and frequency of travel, etc.

During the past decade, Government spending had risen from 16 percent of GDP to nearly 30 percent, while industrialists are seriously cutting costs. "Price cutting is becoming the order of the day as the fight for survival intensifies."

Of State spending, he said: "So far this year, the expenditure budget has been exceeded by

about 18 percent. At this stage it does not help for the Treasury not to sign the cheques.

"I advocate that those individuals who sign the orders and allow their departments to exceed budgets should be fired and replaced by competent and responsible persons."

While praising the Prime Minister for his efforts to bring about accord with black states, Mr Annegarn said: "Regrettably, the same compliments can not be paid to most of his Cabinet colleagues and the recent unrest is probably the best proof of that."

"In spite of private sector representations and in spite of the Riekert Report, the Cilliers Commission Report and the De Lange Report, no real attention has been given to the basic grievances of the black people in urban areas."

CSO: 3400/111

NP BENEFITS FROM LOSS OF RIGHT-WINGERS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 6 Oct 84 p 7

[Article by David Braun]

[Text.]

This week's National Party Transvaal Congress at Alberton demonstrated that in spite of problems with the right wing, the party remains the province's biggest, richest and most powerful political organisation.

The loss of right wing whites to the Conservative Party appears to have left the Nats a more cohesive and contented lot.

In contrast to congresses in recent years, this one made hardly any mention of the Conservative Party.

The more than 1 200 delegates were obviously more 'verlig', expressing concern about homeland development and the quality of life of all races.

There was also applause when the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, described South Africa's black communities as one of the country's biggest assets.

But in spite of these changes, the party's concern primarily for white interests showed often as Ministers assured troubled delegates that separate development, separate education and white survival were still inviolable party policy.

A strange note was sounded when the NP Transvaal leader, Mr FW de Klerk, who was unanimously re-elected, made a scathing attack on certain unidentified newspapers who, he said, had accused him of "shunning" English-speakers.

"What utter nonsense," said Mr de Klerk and referred to the growing number of English-speakers holding high office in the party and Government.

His remarks have been interpreted by observers as intending to discredit the Conservative Party which has also been making overtures to English voters recently.

English-speakers were in fact much in evidence at the congress. Mrs Sheila Camerer, the new MPC for Rosettenville, spent a lot of time smiling and greeting other delegates.

Another new English star was Mr Issy Pinshaw from Houghton, a newly appointed member of the President's Council, who jumped to his feet early in the proceedings to make his "maiden speech".

A major part of the proceedings was dominated by the delegates' concern for the South African economy and the deteriorating quality of life.

Delegates rattled on about inflation, unemployment, the weak rand, the plight of pensioners and the need to change the taxation system.

Veteran tax campaigner Mrs Adele van der Spuy popped up to make her standard plea for separate taxation of married women, then did not wait for Finance Minister Mr Barend du Plessis's standard reply.

Mr du Plessis told the congress a final decision on the matter could be expected next year. But he warned that if separate taxation was introduced the average married taxpayer would probably have to pay more tax.

The Finance Minister, nursing a cold he picked up on his visit to Washington earlier in the week, made a strong impression on the congress.

He made it clear he was not going to run the country's finances like his predecessors.

There would be no borrowing or printing of money to finance bust budgets of Government departments.

The Cabinet was totally committed to keeping State spending to an absolute minimum and from next year he intended sticking to the Government's budget, he said.

This was reassuring for delegates, many of whom are prominent businessmen and farmers, because the Government has been over-spending on its budget for years.

Economics and social welfare may have dominated Congress 84, but there was something else which was a characteristic of this year's event — and that because it was not talked about.

Indeed most delegates might have been on another planet, so remote was the subject to them.

The black newspapers on sale outside the congress hall were full of the unmentioned subject — "fire and death" was one

banner headline over an article about ongoing unrest, violence, petrol bombings and misery only a short distance away.

It seemed strange that the 1 200 men and women saw fit not to raise this.

After all, in the final analysis these people of the National Party in the Transvaal are those that govern the country.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, made a lengthy speech on the security situation, in which he detailed the extent of the threat against South Africa.

Party officials said at a cocktail party for the media that it was not that the NP was unconcerned.

"These things are raised and discussed in committee. I assure you tough questions are asked behind closed doors," said one.

That may be so, but would not a public demonstration of concern by the country's most powerful provincial political congress have given more substance to these remarks made by the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, also at the congress: "The National Party does not practice politics merely to win and keep power for itself. Its activities are aimed at a greater goal, namely the welfare, the safety and the freedom of all in South Africa."

CSO: 3400/111

NAUDE FEELS MORE PEOPLE INVOLVED IN UNREST

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 4 Oct 84 p 11

[Article by Susan Pleming]

[Text]

The recent unrest and rejection of the Government by the majority of people in South Africa was more widespread today than during the 1976 unrest, Dr Beyers Naude said last night.

Dr Naude, whose banning order was lifted last week after seven years of silence, said at the 18th annual Richard Feetham Memorial lecture at the University of the Witwatersrand: "More sectors of the black community are involved now than in 1976 and 150 000 students are boycotting school.

"There is a total rejection of the government system by the black community and the opposition towards those who give support to this system has never been so clear," he stressed.

Dr Naude pointed out that there was a growing conviction among black youth that problems in this country could be solved only by them.

"There is a growing willingness to risk shooting and dying — not because they are martyrs but because they have concluded that this may be the inevitable price they will have to pay for themselves and for the people of South Africa."

Dr Naude said that, soon, there would be few people in the black community who would dare offer their services to the Government.

"I have found a disbelief in the black community that there is any good in approaching the Government. There is a loss of hope among the politically aware and the socially concerned black leaders."

Referring to the recent lifting of his banning order, Dr Naude expressed "solidarity" with people who were still in detention or under banning orders.

He added that there was cause for concern that a country such as South Africa was so insecure that it needed such stringent security measures to maintain law and order.

"The Government must ask on what shaky foundations it is building our country and our future. To sustain this kind of system to maintain law and order will eventually lead to disorder and destruction," he stressed.

Dr Naude said he was troubled that the majority of Afrikaners had not supported him during his banning.

"I am concerned that these Afrikaners did not understand — and I pity them. They must break away from prejudice, fear and false securities. But if my seven-year banning could encourage them to join the struggle I would feel it had all been worthwhile," he said.

DU PLESSIS ON TAX DODGERS, STANDARD OF LIVING

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 5 Oct 84 p 8M

[Article by David Braun]

[Text]

Drastic measures to punish tax dodgers are soon to be referred by the Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, to the Cabinet for approval.

The number of Government inspectors to check that small businesses were paying general sales tax was also to be increased, he told the National Party's Transvaal congress in Alberton yesterday.

This would include the use of national servicemen seconded from the South African Defence Force.

Mr du Plessis said there were taxpayers who used accountants to find loopholes to avoid tax — and what they did came very close to evasion.

He appealed to those who did this to refrain in the interests of all.

People who evaded tax were guilty of stealing from salaried people who did not have the opportunity to employ accountants to advise them.

Mr du Plessis said he was considering approaching the accountancy profession about the problem.

Earlier in the economic debate at the congress, Mr du Plessis said that the State President, Mr P W Botha, had not yet reacted to a recommendation made by the Economic Advisory Council that the country's entire

taxation system should be reviewed.

He said he agreed that it was time for an overhaul as, over a period, a taxation system tended to become twisted.

The question of separate taxation for married women was raised at the congress by veteran tax campaigner Mrs Adele van der Spuy.

In response, Mr du Plessis repeated statements earlier this year that a final decision would be made next year.

He warned that the introduction of separate taxation for married women would probably leave the average taxpayer worse off.

Finance Minister Mr Barend du Plessis has outlined guidelines he believes are necessary to get the economy back on its feet.

Speaking at the National Party's Transvaal congress in Alberton yesterday, he said the nation had to face the fact that it was poorer than it was three years ago. This meant it had to lower its standard of living.

The guidelines to make the economy strong again were:

- Stability. If South Africa was not stable and not a safe place to invest in it would lose its negotiating base with the rest of the world. Therefore constitutional and social development and the control of conflict was

important. Conflict could be eliminated by providing jobs and political accommodation for the maximum numbers of people.

- A strong rand. As a currency unit, the rand would have to improve. There were signs of improvement, and the balance of payments was swinging back to positive, probably by as much as R1 000 million by the end of the year.

- A decent interest rate. It was wrong that people could not earn even the inflation rate on their investments.

Mr du Plessis said that the Government would stick to its budget next year "come something or high water".

If circumstances prevented the Government from doing this, he would "come clean" and elicit public support for extra spending.

State departments overspending considerably on their budgets was a feature of government financing in recent years, which led to higher taxes and the need for official borrowing at home and abroad.

Mr du Plessis, who this week returned from the IMF annual conference in Washington, said President Ronald Reagan had said that the only way to decrease taxes was to reduce the need for them by cutting government spending.

KANGWANE HIT BY LOOTING, INFLUX OF REFUGEES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 9 Oct 84 p 12

[Article by Clyde Johnson]

[Text]

The inhabitants of Dlodluma, a tiny settlement in the north-east of the Swazi homeland of kaNgwane, are being kept awake at night by fierce artillery fighting between Frelimo and MNR soldiers in nearby Mozambique.

Armed Mozambicans are allegedly entering the village and robbing businesses of thousands of rands worth of goods.

Last week continuous shelling ignited the veld and illuminated a large area less than 10 km from the settlement.

Caught in the crossfire, a number of Mozambicans have gone over the border and sought refuge in kaNgwane.

The Pretoria Declaration last week paved the way for peace between Frelimo and the MNR, but for the moment the human toll of the war continues to mount.

For the past nine years people living along the border between kaNgwane and Mozambique have shopped in Dlodluma.

In recent weeks, however, Mozambicans have

complained of being robbed of their purchases by armed soldiers when they get back.

If people resist they are shot dead and allegedly left to rot as a lesson to others.

Dlodluma shopkeeper Mr Velapi Lukhuleni says life in the settlement has become uncertain since Frelimo and MNR soldiers began fighting on the nearby border.

"Heavily armed people in search of food come into the village at night, break into our businesses and make off with whatever they want," he says.

"Last month my shop was broken into and the robbers took R8 000 worth of groceries.

"I live nearby and have a pistol but it would be like a pea-shooter against the weapons they use."

As a deterrent for would-be attackers during the day Mr Lukhuleni moves around with an air rifle with a telescopic sight.

The Hoyi, Siboshwa, Mahlalela and Luggedlane tribes in kaNgwane all have historic and blood ties with tribes in Mo-

zambique.

As a result many are sympathetic towards escaping refugees.

During the past few weeks police in the Komatipoort and Tonga areas have apparently apprehended refugees and repatriated them to Mozambique.

Fearing arrest should they be found to be housing the refugees, villagers are reluctant to divulge their presence.

It is not known how many are living in kaNgwane.

Chief Minister Mr Enos Mabuza has expressed concern at the number of refugees being deported.

Hundreds of Portuguese who fled to South Africa from independent Mozambique in 1975 were not turned away.

"Why then should hungry, frightened people now be sent back?"

Mr Mabuza said it was the duty of his government to see the refugees got all the assistance possible. He added that he would be taking the matter up with the South African Government.

TRANSPORT MINISTER CLARIFIES INTEGRATED TRAINS PLAN

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 7 Oct 84 p 2

[Article by Elsabe Wessels]

[Text] The relaxation of segregation in dining and lounge facilities on mainline trains announced last week will be stopped immediately if there is abuse of or complaints about the new move.

This was the stern warning yesterday from the Minister of Transport, Mr Hendrik Schoeman.

"If we find that fewer whites use trains due to the change, we will stop it."

The move opens lounge and dining facilities to all first and second class passengers on mainline trains.

"We initially want to see whether it can work or not. If we find we are losing business, it will be stopped," Mr Schoeman said.

A spokesman for the Railways said: "The integration only applies to dining and lounge facilities. In the sleeping coaches, passengers of different race groups will still travel separately.

"It is part of a Transport Service's campaign to improve services to all passengers and to promote an economical utilisation of amenities," the spokesman said.

Mr Schoeman added a warning: "If transport officials experience any problems, whether racial incidents or bad behaviour, they will return to the old system of separate facilities."

Asked whether he was aware of any incidents since the opening of the dining and lounge facilities, Mr Schoeman said they had received one complaint so far.

Condemned

The leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, said his party condemned the move.

Dr Treurnicht said the MP for Nigel, Mr J.H. Visagie, had already written to the Minister of Transport mentioning several incidents which had occurred since the relaxation.

Mr Ray Swart of the Progressive Federal Party said he welcomed the move away from discrimination on trains. "We believe all passengers should share the same facilities, regardless of colour," Mr Swart said.

CSO: 3400/111

SUGAR INDUSTRY OPTS FOR TWO-TIER PRICING SYSTEM

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 8 Oct 84 p 10M

[Article by Stan Kennedy]

[Text] The South African sugar industry is well on its way to concluding plans for introducing a two-tier marketing system designed to help the industry overcome its strapped financial position.

A combination of adverse weather and an extremely depressed world sugar market has resulted in the industry falling R327 million into debt.

To help protect its viability, last year it proposed setting up a multipool system of marketing, a three-tier system being suggested initially.

But, says Mr Glyn Taylor, managing director of C.G. Smith Sugar, it was found this would be too unwieldy.

The industry is now close to putting the finishing touches to the structure of a two-tier system.

The "A" protected pool would handle the marketing of the 1,3 million tons required annually for the local market and 500,000 tons for export.

The remaining 500 000 tons, normally available for export in an average production year, would go into the "B" pool--whose stocks would not enjoy any form of price protection.

These stocks would be sold at the best export price available--whether at a loss, as at present, or at a profit if the world price recovered.

The idea would be that producers would get a guaranteed minimum price for sugar supplied to the "A" pool which would cover at least costs and a fair return on capital.

Despite the 12,5 percent increase granted recently to the industry by the Government, a shortfall of R190 million is expected again this year.

But this is somewhat theoretical as it represents a shortfall against both costs and a fair return on capital.

The actual shortfall will be substantially smaller--industry sources are talking of about R30 million, which will again have to be borrowed.

On the establishment of a fourth terminal at Maydon Wharf, Mr Taylor said no decision had been made.

"It has to be a strategic decision, designed to increase the industry's capacity by 380 000 tons. It would have to be used for working stocks, not just for keeping stocks back until the world market price increases."

There was a glut of sugar on the world market and he could not see a short-term upturn.

The low price was not encouraging consumption. Most sugar in the developed world was protected price-wise so that US and European consumers were paying nearly double the price of the South African consumer.

The low price was not getting through to them and in the developing world there was no foreign exchange and consumption was down.

But he was hopeful in the longer-term. The futures price for December 1985 now stands at \$185 against the London daily price of just under £100--an indication that the price is likely to go up.

"But we must look for £250 if we are to get a return on our capital," he said.

Mr Taylor announced at a news tour of extensions to the company's mill at Sezela on the Natal South Coast that a multi-disciplined team from C.G. Smith Sugar would visit Mozambique at the end of the month to study ways of rehabilitating that country's sugar industry.

The industry collapsed soon after independence in 1975, when it was producing 380 000 tons a year from six mills. This has dropped to 80 000 tons as a result of problems in the field.

Leading the Smith Sugar team will be Mr Taylor, with the company's production director, field manager and a factory expert.

He said the group was also looking to widening its horizons in the Transkei, where the government and the Transkei Development Corporation had expressed a wish for establishing a 50 000 ton-a-year sugar mill to supply the domestic market.

"Feasibility studies have been carried out by other parties which we have seen, and we are working on our own. If there is the opportunity with the right ingredients, we will consider it."

CSO: 3400/111

SOUTH AFRICA

PLATINUM TO BENEFIT FROM EUROPE'S ACID RAIN PROBLEM

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 7 Oct 84 pp 1, 3

[Text] South Africa's platinum mining industry is facing the heady prospect of a \$200 million-plus bonanza.

Western Europe's "acid rain" plague and its sale of 11-million motor vehicles a year are the factors working towards a halcyon future for this country's platinum mines.

How come? Air pollution from the exhausts of motor vehicles has been found to be the main cause of acid rain and the only way of purifying these noxious emissions is by fitting what is termed a catalytic converter to every vehicle that comes off the assembly line.

For the catalytic converters to be effective their innards must contain a platinum-based contraption and since many millions of cars are sold in Western Europe, the South African platinum mines will be pulling the metal out of the ground at a far brisker rate than they are at present.

Just how much additional platinum South Africa will sell is uncertain at this early stage of the proceedings. But at a rough estimate, the arithmetic looks something like this.

The retail price of a catalytic converter is \$200, the platinum content of which is in the region of \$20. Multiply that over 11-million units and the result is \$220 million dollars or R370 million, of which South Africa is likely to get the lion's share.

Problem is that no-one knows just when this windfall is likely to materialise. As a spokesman for one of South Africa's leading platinum mines told Sunday Star Finance: "It's going to happen but it's anyone's guess as to when the whole thing will come together."

The West Germans want it desperately and ruling legislation aimed at ensuring that all vehicles produced in 1989 be fitted with a catalytic converter is imminent. The objective is that 20 percent of all vehicles produced in 1986 must have the converter, 40 percent in 1987, 60 percent in 1988 and 100 percent in 1989.

But what's finally at stake is a rapidly-deteriorating environment. Clearly something has to be done--and soon.

Meanwhile, the world's platinum mines are jostling for position. Germany is already fitting platinum-based catalytic converters to cars it manufactures for the American market and the South African mines are satisfying part of this demand. They therefore already have a foot in the door of a prosperous future.

CSO: 3400/111

TEXTILE INDUSTRY WANTS ACTION TO CURB IMPORTS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 3 Oct 84 p 11M

[Article by Hannes Ferguson]

[Text]

Faced with a flood of imports in a declining market, the textile industry has called for a new deal.

Industrial strategy should accept job creation as a priority, says Mr Gert Schoonbee, chairman of the Cotton Board.

Re-affirming the cotton farmer's solidarity with the textile industry which processes their crops, he says a new price agreement between the board and the spinners would save up to 80 000 jobs on cotton farms. Dwindling cotton production would rise again.

Similarly, the state should protect the jobs of 110 000 textile workers who had no other job opportunities and who represented eight percent of total industrial employment.

Mr Schoonbee says that the flood of imported cotton goods could bring the South African consumer no real benefit; it amounts to importing unemployment, deepening the South

African recession to the detriment of all concerned.

Mr Stan Shlagman, executive director of the SA Textile Federation, says that for every job in the textile industry two-and-a-half more are directly created in other sectors.

This was not an inefficient local industry clamouring for shelter from more productive foreign competition.

The industry's productivity was increasing by 4.3 percent a year, and the real price level of cotton goods had remained fairly constant since 1970.

The problem was that South Africa was not a signatory to the international multi-fibre agreement which laid down quantitative limitations to imports to most Western nations.

Exporting nations in the East were now forced to channel cotton-goods exports to non-signatory nations. Dumping happened too often.

South Africa's textile industry had to bear the brunt of the re-

cession, but imports had actually been allowed to increase.

In this crisis situation a new deal for the industry has to be urgently worked out, says Mr Shlagman says.

Mr Vivian Cunningham, the industry's representative on the Steenkamp Commission which for two years investigated the textile industry, says the official stance was that the textile industry should look to normal customs tariffs as a means to protection and not rely on quantitative controls.

Mr Cunningham, a senior executive of a major textile group, says that with many misgivings the industry has finally accepted this line, on the clear understanding that additional tariff protection could be invoked whenever exporting nations resorted to disruptive trade practices.

This understanding has, however, proved to be a dead letter, and the industry was back to square one.

TOURISM RANKS AS SECOND BIGGEST RSA INDUSTRY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 4 Oct 84 p 1M

[Article by Richard Paris]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN — Tourism has finally surpassed agriculture as the second most important industry in South Africa after mining, says the executive director of the Federated Hotel Association of South Africa, Dr Ernst Uken.

Speaking at a symposium on the hotel industry at the annual congress of the Association of Southern African Travel Agents (Asata), Dr Uken pointed out that efforts still needed to be made to expand the country's tourism industry.

FOREIGNERS

Locally generated tourism together with the estimated R750 million brought in by foreigners last year put tourism in second place in 1984.

From a four percent loss in 1983, incoming tourism figures are up by 14 percent for the first four months of 1984 com-

pared with the same period last year, he said.

Other points made during the symposium were:

- Travel agents were responsible for a decision to visit South Africa by only 2,7 percent of all overseas visitors last year.

- Less than five percent of tourists who stay in hotels were brought in by travel agents.

- A mammoth 34 percent of visitors came on business or combined business and pleasure.

- Twenty-nine percent of visitors came to visit friends and relatives.

- Only 1,1 percent were attracted to the country from advertising.

- Just over four percent (4,1) said they came "out of curiosity".

- Sixty percent of South Africans who have travelled abroad or plan to in the future have never been to Cape Town.

REPEAL OF MIXED MARRIAGES ACT SUPPORTED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 2 Oct 84 p 3

[Article by Eugene Saldanha]

[Text]

The 1949 Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act would have to be repealed before the Government could claim apartheid was truly dead, says the *The Southern Cross*, South Africa's largest Catholic newspaper.

But the main reason why the law should never have been enacted in the first place is that it infringes on one's right to choose a partner, says an editorial in the latest edition of the newspaper.

"Where Christians are concerned, it is moreover an infringement by an authority acting beyond its competence; the marriage of two baptised people, Catholics believe, is a sacrament to which only God and the Church can attach impediments."

The newspaper says even the Dutch Reformed churches had largely repudiated the theological concepts which underlay their original call for the legislation.

The Government had appointed a commission to inquire into the Act, and Owen Cardinal McCann had repeatedly stated the Church's opposition to the Act.

"The official view of the Church is that the law cannot be improved; it should never have been passed; it must simply be repealed," says the editorial.

"Since we hold no brief for group areas, the homelands, and separate citizenship, we will be the first to applaud the step-by-step dissolution of the apartheid edifice in favour of a South Africa whose people freely preserve, combine, exchange and develop their identities and values and associate with or marry whoever they choose," says the newspaper.

GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATION OF FUND ANGERS WHEAT FARMERS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 2 Oct 84 p 4M

[Article by Hannes Ferguson]

[Text]

Wheat farmers have reacted furiously to the Government's decision to take R40 million from the Wheat Board's reserve fund to cover the over-spending of bread subsidies.

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr Greyling Wentzel, said last week he would "draw" half of the board's R80 million reserve fund to help plug a R60 million shortfall in the Government's bread subsidy fund.

In March this year R120 million had been budgeted for the bread subsidy, of which only R30 million was left.

But the reserve fund belonged to the farmers, said Mr Jan Schutte, chairman of the Free State Wheat Committee.

The fund had been built up by a levy on wheat bran used as cattle feed by farmers in all parts of the country.

HARDSHIP

The fund's specific function, enshrined in the

Marketing Act, was to help wheat producers in times of hardship.

With the imminent threat of a failed Free State wheat crop, after a total loss of the maize crop, farmers could not afford to throw away their lifeline.

The announced wheat price increase had been only half the increase in production cost, and if in addition the bread subsidy was to come out of the drought-stricken farmer's pocket, the Free State Agricultural Union had to press hard for abolition of the subsidy, Mr Schutte said.

Indications are that he receives widespread support, but his Transvaal colleague on the four-man National Winter Cereal Committee, Mr Gert Schoonbee, felt otherwise.

The R40 million withdrawal would be the wheat farmer's contribution to keeping the consumer price index low, he said.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY POLICIES CRITICIZED

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 7 Oct 84 p 24

[Editorial: "G Is for Gestapo, Ghetto and..."]

[Text]

GESTAPO is an ugly word, denoting the worst in modern man: rednecked racism; bullying; power lust; political madness. Gestapo is perhaps the only apt word to associate with any "action group" that intends to patrol the city, spying on families, and asking the police to kick people out of their homes if they are of the "wrong" race.

Ghetto is another ugly word. Its connotations of oppression and racism arise from the kind of group areas policy practised by the nazis in Warsaw and elsewhere. Ghetto is a word increasingly being used to describe the over-filled townships outside Johannesburg where coloured and Indian people queue for houses.

Gisterpolitiek is a sad word. It belongs with those who, through fear or hate, are unable to share with others; unable to adapt to new realities.

All three words are associated with the latest move by the Conservative Party to hunt

down brown people living in Hillbrow and environs.

Dr Andries Treurnicht has said that his party does not consist of racists but of political realists. He is of course wrong, yet the CP's current motives are almost worse than racist. The CP is hounding — terrorising — innocent human beings merely to embarrass the Nationalist Government. The CP wishes to make more mockery of the mixed-race parliament, and to frighten the Government back into a laager.

The witch-hunt by the Conservatives will not only increase hatred and misery among people, it will also damage the country's international relationships in a way South Africa's enemies could never hope to match.

For the sake of humanity the Government should short-circuit the CP by suspending the law immediately and so avoiding the necessity for the police to act.

EXPORTS TO AFRICAN STATES INCREASE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 11 Oct 84 p 10M

[Article by Bill Levitt]

[Text]

Exports of goods to Africa for the first eight months of this year have increased 11 percent and may signal a turnaround in dealings with the rest of the continent, says consultant Sally Gallagher of Business Development Africa (Pty) in an interview.

And the former SAFTO employee warned SA exporters that they had better "be on their toes and more aggressive if we as a nation want to take advantage of the upswing that is developing."

This year's January to August 30 total is R597,1 million, up from R541,1 million for the same period last year but still a long way from the R1 billion mark hit in both 1980 and 1981.

Imports from Africa increased to R288,3 million from R171,8 million for the first eight months of the year compared with the same period last year.

Coupled with the rise in official exports to Africa last month came the decision by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank to place special emphasis on the Southern African region.

"That is linked to the security problems, especially in Mozambique, that could be resolved in the next 24 months and it means that the Southern African region will soon be in the limelight," she said.

"Exporters will have to start laying the groundwork now so that they can be in a position to be trusted by African authorities and competitive with foreign corporations."

Since the heady days of 1980 when official exports to Africa topped the R1 billion mark for the first time, business has declined at a dramatic pace.

Exports dropped from just over R1 000 million in 1981 to R926 million in 1982 and R798 million in 1983, government statistics show.

Unofficial exports, primarily maize, wheat and process products provided an additional 50 percent to the export total until last year when the drought and the recession finally hit SA hard, Miss Gallagher said.

Almost 90 percent of SA's exports to the continent are calculated in rand terms so the increase cannot be attributed to the strength of the US dollar against the rand.

Miss Gallagher noted that the three-year drought, security problems which affected the transport of goods and the worldwide recession have severely depleted the purchasing power of African states.

Tied to the West by favourable credit terms, these states are now finding that SA can, in many ways, be a better source for goods and services, Miss Gallagher said.

Exports to Africa represent five to eight percent of SA's total exports — a far greater percentage than exports from the West to Africa.

SA's market share will increase further and the importance to the economy, she said, was that these exports fall across a broad range of products that during recessionary times could well save South Africans jobs.

CSO: 3400/111

TROOPS QUERY BORDER DUTY COSTS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 10 Oct 84 p 6

[Text]

WE WOULD, through the medium of your newspaper, like to ask the Chief of the Army a few questions about border service.

As citizen force members we would like to inquire why we citizen force members are discriminated against in comparison with national servicemen?

For instance, while up in South West Africa when we want to change equipment, like boots, clothes, dixies etc, we are always asked: "Are you a comper?" If you say "yes", then the answer is: "No, we have no kit for compers."

We, who form the backbone of the South African Defence Force, feel that without the correct kit we become second-grade soldiers, although we are expected to perform as well as the national servicemen.

As for canteen supplies, we would like to ask why the prices are 100% (or more) higher than in the Republic?

A few examples are: Omo washing power 150g is priced at R1,50, Colgate shampoo at R1,50 and Gillette Contour razor blade (five in a pack) at R3,25. The prices in the Republic are much, much lower.

We have been told on a number of occasions in the red zone area there is no sales tax. The goods are transported at taxpayers' expense.

Pick 'n Pay works, according to their published figures, on a profit margin of approximately 4%.

As the SADF has no overheads like pay for workers, building maintenance, transport costs, etc, we wonder how profitably Mr Raymond Ackerman could run this organisation!

Food that is bought by the taxpayer, like milk, condensed milk, bread, cheese, tomatoes, spices etc, is used to make sandwiches, hotdogs, ice cream, which is then sold to the troops at a profit of 100%.

We have been told that there is R84 000 in the kitty. Who is drawing interest? What is the money being used for?

We have been told that towards battalion funds each troop and officer must pay 70c a month. What is this money being used for?

We have been told this is for jam, tomato sauce, Worcestershire sauce, butter and other essentials which we have seen once or twice in the last two months.

T-shirts as souvenirs, where the colour runs and are of poor quality, are sold for R6. In the Republic they sell for R2.

Troops in the field, when asking for things like cigarettes, are sent a box of 25 cartons which you must buy whether you want them all or not.

We have been informed that for our last month of duty we will receive all our danger pay and that this will be taxed at 20%.

We would like to know why and when danger pay is taxable and whether this was published in the Government Gazette.

We, as upright, honourable South African citizens, who are prepared to give up our time to defend our country ask how this state of affairs has come about. — **PLATOON MEMBERS, Pretoria.**

● The Director, Public Relations, South African Defence Force, replies: All members of the SA army, whether permanent force, citizen force or commandos, receive a full kit-issue at their home bases in South Africa before departing to the border for operational duty.

There are limited reserves in the operational area where in critical cases only, kit exchanges can be done. Where problems are experienced members are urged to bring them to the attention of their superiors.

As far as price differences are concerned, the Chief of Army Staff Logistics made a quick spot check and found the following: Omo washing powder is sold at the SADF Institute in Voortrekkerhoogte for 33c, at Pick 'n Pay in Pretoria for 35c and at the SADF shop in Oshakati for 42c.

Colgate shampoo at the Voortrekkerhoogte SADFI costs 85c, Pick 'n Pay asks 99c and SADFI in Oshakati R1,70.

A packet of Gillette Contour razor blades costs R1,92 at the SADFI in Voortrekkerhoogte, R1,75 at Pick 'n Pay and R2,27 at the SADFI in Oshakati.

The SADF Institute is the supplier for the SADF in the operational area. However, soldiers' shops sometimes run out of stock of popular items, and are forced to buy from local wholesalers at higher prices.

Soldiers' shops in the operational area are not exempt from sales tax. Sales tax in South West Africa is 9%, as opposed to the 10% in South Africa.

The statement that consumer goods are transported at State expense is only partially true: consumer goods destined for soldiers' shops in the operational area are transported at State expense from Grootfontein only.

Soldiers' shops and canteens in the operational area also have overheads. Apart from the payment of fees to shop assistants, auditors'

fees also have to be paid. Auditors, who travel from Windhoek or Pretoria and have to cover vast distances, generally charge more than their colleagues in South Africa.

Soldiers' shops also have to pay for display racks, cash registers, stationary, etc, and it is for this reason that shops and canteens are allowed a maximum profit margin of 20%.

The average profit made by units in the operational area is, however 15%. One cannot compare a large concern like Pick 'n Pay, with its massive turnover, with the small soldiers' shops and canteens in the operational area. The latter's aim is solely to provide facilities for soldiers to purchase articles such as cigarettes, cool-drinks, beer, razor blades, toiletries or souvenirs.

The allegation that items such as milk, condensed milk, bread, cheese, tomatoes, etc, are taken from Government supplies and sold again as hamburgers or hot dogs is not true.

The army's system of ration control does not permit such irregularities, and any soldier knowing of such cases is invited to report

them directly to the Chief of the Army.

A spot check regarding T-shirts show prices range from R4 and R8, depending on motif and the number of colours used. At Oshakati, the cheapest T-shirt costs R6 and the most expensive R9.

The charge that cigarettes can only be bought in bulk was also investigated, but could not be substantiated. It is suggested that the writers take up the matter with their commanding officer.

Profits made by soldiers' shops, canteens and regimental funds are used in a variety of ways, including the hiring or purchase of television systems, the hiring of video cassettes, the granting of loans to individual soldiers, assistance in welfare cases and improvement of recreation facilities.

Operational danger allowances are taxable like any other income.

Finally, it is again emphasised that the SA army considers all its members, whether in the permanent force, citizen force or commandos, as its most valuable asset and it considers the good morale of its soldiers as a primary concern.

HEUNIS: REGIONAL COUNCILS LIKELY NEXT YEAR

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 6 Oct 84 p 5

[Article by Sue Leeman]

[Text]

The Administrators of the four provinces are preparing to investigate the establishment of regional service councils.

These new councils are expected to provide certain services to white, coloured and Indian communities within specific regions.

There has been speculation that, in assuming certain functions of the present provincial administrations, they will eventually replace the traditional second-tier of government.

In Pretoria yesterday, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, indicated that the councils would probably come into being next year. He said that all elections for white, coloured and Indian local authorities would be held simultaneously with this event.

This meant that the elections for coloured and Indian management committees and those for local affairs committees would be postponed.

Mr Heunis said that the first four regional councils would be established in the PWV area, Durban/Pinetown, Port Eliza-

beth/Uitenhage and in the Cape Peninsula.

In the meantime the Administrators and provincial executive committees would continue to fulfil the local government functions, currently the responsibility of the provinces.

But they would now be in close consultation with the three Ministers responsible for own local government affairs.

All provincial ordinances relating to local government matters would have to be submitted to the Co-ordinating Council for Local Government Affairs, Mr Heunis said.

This council would continue liaising with management and local affairs committees.

A spokesman for Mr Heunis's department denied that regional service councils were designed eventually to replace provincial administrations.

"There will still be services — roads, nature conservation and some health services — which will have to be provided on wider scale," he said.

Regional councils would represent "a horizontal extension of local government" with all the powers of a local authority but with a wider jurisdiction.

TAIWAN-RSA TRADE SET TO INCREASE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 10 Oct 84 p 10

[Article by Stan Kennedy]

[Text]

The prospects for co-operation projects between South Africa and the Republic of China are vast, says Mr P H J J van Vuuren, South African Ambassador to Taipei, on the ROC's National Day.

"There is a mutually beneficial relationship in trade, investments, sport and tourism and an ever-expanding spectrum of cultural and scientific exchanges and technical co-operation.

"We have, with few exceptions, all the raw materials we require, high technical skills and, in many areas, have acquired modern high technology."

He says South Africa, which depends on international trade for about 70 percent of its GDP, had a total GDP of R93,7 billion in 1982, compared with R66,4 billion for the ROC.

Four Asian countries — Japan, ROC, Hong Kong and South Korea — form South Africa's second biggest trading block after the US.

From 1980 to 1983 there was a dramatic swing in South Africa's trade to its four Orient trading partners — a 40 percent increase with Japan and a 60 percent increase with the ROC.

Exports to the ROC last year

were R300,4 million, including R48,2 million for maize.

This was well down from the R123 million of maize in 1982. Imports from the ROC in 1983 totalled R308,9 million.

He says Taiwan exporters have established a firm footing in our market.

This "will continue to grow in importance as the fundamentally strong SA economy continues to grow, the living standards of the blacks increases and as the normalisation of relations with neighbouring states continues on its present course."

A determining factor in SA exports to the ROC in the next few years will be the extent to which the present prohibitive measures, such as high import duties, will be lowered to more realistic levels.

There has been a major liberalisation of import control in the past year but a continuous review of import duties is essential for the ROC to develop a balanced two-way trade.

He forecasts a major rise in exports to the ROC of South African goods in the short to medium-term through growing awareness among South African exporters of the opportunities in the Taiwanese market.

STUDENT BODIES REFUSE TO DECIDE ON BOYCOTT ISSUE

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 9 Oct 84 p 3

[Text]

TWO key student bodies, the Congress of SA Students (Cosas) and the Azanian Students Movement (Azasm), yesterday both refused to play a role in deciding whether the schools boycott should continue.

Mr Kubela Lengane, publicity secretary of Azasm, said the decision had to be taken by the community at joint meetings of pupils and parents.

This was because the country-wide stayaways were no longer related to purely pupil issues, but to community affairs in the townships.

Mr Tlhabane Mogashoa, national organiser of Cosas, said the students had to decide for themselves what to do.

"We cannot decide for them, but we will give them support," he said.

Their statements came in the wake of confusion about who had called for the present boycott of schools in Soweto.

Mr Mogashoa said several Cosas members were boycotting schools in Soweto, but Cosas' position depended on what the pupils as a whole decided.

Cosas supported the students' demands to the Department of Education and Training.

He said Cosas was concerned about the attack made on it last week by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange.

"If Cosas is stopped from operating, then students will have no representation in schools," he said.

Mr Lengane said that at an Azasm meeting in Soweto on

Friday, pupils unanimously decided to boycott schools until a meeting of pupils and parents was held. The meeting is today and the effectiveness of boycotts at the present stage will be assessed.

Mr Lengane stressed that if pupils returned to school it would be to re-evaluate the situation and adopt an alternative strategy in the classroom, which would be just as effective as boycotts.

He said Azasm supported the stayaway of 93 000 pupils in the Vaal Triangle, because their demands were legitimate.

Pupils pledged not to return to school before rents in the area were reduced, all town councillors resigned, and all detainees were released.

"These students are pledging their solidarity with fellow students who by virtue of being arrested, are incapable of going to school," he said.

Mr Lengane said pupils' demands throughout the country for student councils and the abolition of the age limit regulation had been made "for some time".

"We can safely infer from the intransigence of the Department of Education and Training that these demands are likely to continue."

He advised the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, to make "level-headed" decisions in response to these demands, as he had the potential either to aggravate or to save the situation.

BOYCOTTS MEAN DET FACES OVERCROWDING

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 8 Oct 84 p 1M

[Article by Susan Pleming and Gary van Staden]

[Text]

The Department of Education and Training has announced contingency plans for extra pupils next January.

Large areas have been hit by student unrest and class boycotts involving more than 120 000 pupils, and many may have to repeat a year's schooling.

This will place additional strains on the Department of Education and Training (DET), which has to accommodate at least 94 000 matric pupils next year, excluding those who fail.

Last year there were 72 168 full-time candidates for matric. Of these 39 824 achieved Standard 10 passes.

While the DET refused to speculate on whether pupils would have to repeat a year, the chief of public relations at the DET, Mr Job Schoeman, said contingency plans had been made.

He added that R133 million of the 1984/1985 budget of R709 257 000 had been earmarked for building projects.

By the beginning of next year 3 900 new classrooms would be completed, for about 156 000 students.

In Atteridgeville where six schools have been

closed since May, Mr Schoeman said the pupils had been given permission to write matric exams as private candidates in May next year.

While the DET has made plans to treat the effects of the boycotts, a prominent educationist has suggested treatment of the causes.

Dr Franz Auerbach said the boycotting students and student leaders did not seem to have any particular aims.

He stressed the importance of communication on all levels — between the students, the police, school authorities, Government and black leaders.

He appealed to the student leaders to meet and work out what their goals were going to be.

LIVES OF INDUSTRIAL 'SPIES' THREATENED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 9 Oct 84 p 2M

[Article by Fiona Macleod]

[Text]

The "cloak and dagger" operations of undercover agents who infiltrate industrial and retail businesses and "spy" on staff members have become the subject of an urgent application in the Rand Supreme Court.

The application was brought by two companies which call themselves "stock loss controllers", after a competitor had allegedly been endangering the lives of their agents by "blowing their cover".

In an affidavit filed by Mr Errol Ninow on behalf of the two companies — Alex Gintan Associates and Hamilton Whittan and Associates, both based at Tigrade House, Kerk Street, Johannesburg — it was revealed that the stock loss control business involved placing undercover agents in companies, stores and factories.

Agents report on problems in the businesses — concentrating on political activity and theft — at weekly "de-briefing sessions".

PROSECUTION

These reports include suggestions for prosecution of the culprits, traps and follow-up operations.

"The two companies employ about 60 staff and they serve several hundred clients throughout South Africa. In one case, they had up to 24 agents working for one of their clients," said Mr Ninow, who is the sole proprietor of Alex Gintan Associates and a majority shareholder in Hamilton Whittan.

The companies applied for an interdict against Mr A Scholtz and his Randburg partnership, Cannon and Associates, after he allegedly approached some of their agents and attempted to

entice them away from the companies' employ.

Mr Ninow said Mr Scholtz was formerly employed by his companies as a security manager for one of their major clients and later as the operations manager, recruiting, training and placing their agents.

After various staff members threatened to leave because of Mr Scholtz, he was fired in June.

Mr Ninow said two agents had disappeared after they had been approached by Mr Scholtz since he was fired, and he feared that the lives of other agents would be jeopardised by his actions.

The application was postponed to October 30 after Mr Scholtz and his partnership gave the undertaking not to contact or interfere with the companies' staff pending the outcome of the case.

CSO: 3400/111

MEANING OF NEW CITIZENSHIP ACT DISCUSSED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 8 Oct 84 p 7

[Article by Gary van Staden]

[Text]

A very confusing and, for some, disturbing piece of legislation comes into effect on Thursday: the South African Citizenship Amendment Act.

With it comes automatic South African citizenship for thousands of immigrants who are under 25 years of age — and with it comes also military training.

Some immigrants have already become automatic citizens by naturalisation and the new Act affects many others.

The Act addresses three groups of people:

- GROUP 1: Those who were given permanent residence permits before April 19 1978.
- GROUP 2: Those to whom permanent residence permits were issued between April 19 1978 and April 10 1982.
- GROUP 3: Those who have been issued with permanent residence permits since April 11 1982.

Any immigrant living in South Africa on a permanent residence permit who will be older than 25 on Thursday is not affected.

They may, of course, elect to be naturalised but it will not be automatic.

GROUP ONE

Those immigrants who fall into this group will become automatic South African citizens on Thursday.

Immigrants affected are those who:

- Obtained permanent residence permits before April 19 1978.
- Have been resident in South Africa for five years.
- Are aged between 15½ and 25 on Thursday.

These people automatically become South African citizens and all the men have to register for military training within 30 days.

Any immigrants in this category who do not want to become South African citizens must contact the Department of Internal Affairs before Thursday.

They will then be asked to make a formal declaration stating that they do not wish to become South African citizens.

Once they have made such a statement their permanent residence permits will be withdrawn and application will have to be made for temporary residence and work permits.

Each application will be considered on merit and no guarantee can be given that such permits will be renewed.

Immigrants who have been living in South Africa for five years but are not yet 15½ will automatically become South African citizens on reaching that age.

The males must then register for military training.

The new South African citizens do not have to contact anyone with regard to their new status.

Certificates indicating that they are now South African citizens will be issued through the post.

South African identity documents can be obtained from the regional offices of the Department of Internal Affairs.

Immigrants who become automatic South African citizens will not lose their original citizenship.

They will, however, have to apply to the department for permission to use a foreign passport.

GROUP TWO

Immigrants who fall into the this category automatically became South African citizens on April 10 1984 provided that:

- They were not older than 23 on that date.

- They had been resident in South Africa for at least two years.

Males in this category are also eligible for military training.

GROUP THREE

Immigrants who fall into this category will automatically become South African citizens on the day they have been resident in South Africa for five years, if they are not older than 25 on that day.

Males in this category become eligible for military training on the same day they become South African citizens.

They have 30 days to register.

All new South African citizens eligible for military training will be subject to the same regulations and conditions regarding deferment as other South Africans.

Immigrants eligible for military training in South Africa will receive credit for military service in another country if documentary proof of such service is provided.

Each case will, however, be treated on merit.

Immigrants who were exempted from military training on the grounds of a statement that they did not intend to become South African citizens must now register for military service.

NEW CITIZENS TO REGISTER FOR MILITARY SERVICE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 11 Oct 84 p 1M

[Text]

Thousands of young immigrants who become South African subjects today under the new Citizenship Amendment Act have 30 days to register for military service.

And they will not receive differential treatment by being called up for duty only behind the main lines of battle.

As with all South Africans, they may be called up to do border duty, a South African Defence Force spokesman said in Pretoria.

It cannot be established from the Department of Defence or Department of Home Affairs how many immigrants the new law affects.

But it is known that they run into thousands — mainly between the ages of 15 and 25.

The first will be called to do national service next July.

On the question of deferment of service, the SADF requires all those who apply to submit proof of registration as students or apprentices.

The Citizenship Amendment Act was promulgated in April, but takes effect only today.

It has provision for foreigners to decide themselves whether or not they want to take up the South African flag.

Men concerned have been asking if they will be allowed to retain their original passports. This depends on the individual's country of origin, and whether it allows this.

South Africans with dual citizenship must obtain permission if they want to use another passport.

Immigrants with permanent residence status who left South Africa temporarily in the five years it takes to become a citizen, and returned before the age of 25, will still receive automatic citizenship and have to do national service.

The men whom the new Act will affect have vastly varying attitudes. Those who saw it coming early in the year volunteered for the July intake to get their national service over with as soon as possible.

One man questioned why black and coloured people were not called up for service instead. "They are more South African than I will ever be," he said.

Some feel that there will also be an initial withdrawal of immigrants, especially artisans.

But it is thought that others will get used to the idea eventually.

Some young men say they will accept the rigours of army life to escape lower standards of living in their home countries.

Those men who reject South African citizenship after today will have to apply to the Department of Home Affairs for temporary work and residence permits.

Each case, says a department spokesman, will be judged on merit.

Men under the age of 21 whose parents do not want South African citizenship for them will not be split from their families.

No action will be taken against people in this category until three months after their 21st birthday. They will then be given the chance to decide what they want to do.

NETHERLANDS REACTS ANGRILY TO NEW CITIZENSHIP ACT

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 12 Oct 84 p 5

[Article by Mauritz Moolman]

[Text]

THE Dutch Government has reacted angrily to the new Citizenship Amendment Act which took effect yesterday.

A provision in the Act, which declares children of Dutch subjects living here to be SA citizens with the object of getting them to do military service, was rejected by the Dutch Consulate-General in Johannesburg.

The Chancellor of the Dutch Consulate-General, Mr S Siedenburg, said Dutch minors in South Africa would remain Dutch citizens — despite the fact that they automatically became naturalised South Africans — because minors “did not voluntarily agree” to become South African citizens.

A spokesman for the Dutch Consulate-General in Johannesburg said Dutch minors could “never” become citizens of another country and that they would not lose their Dutch citizenship especially because they did not receive citizenship “out of their own free will”.

He said they will remain Dutch citizens despite the new law, pro-

mulgated on 11 April this year which came into effect yesterday.

Dutch citizens are not allowed to do service in any foreign army without the permission of the Dutch royalty, as a condition to the acquisition of a Dutch passport.

However, the Dutch government announced that Dutch subjects living in South Africa have been relieved of this proviso due to the nature of the Act.

All immigrants between the age of 15 years and six months and 24 years and six months automatically became citizens in terms of the Citizenship Amendment Act of 1984 which makes them liable for military service.

They have 30 days to register for military service as from yesterday.

Immigrants older than 25 — the parents of the minors involved — are however, not affected by the new law.

Meanwhile, the South African Defence Force said that the first immigrants would be called up for military service during the next call-up in January.

A spokesman for the SADF said

“hundreds” of inquiries about the implications of the new call-up plan had been received.

He said the questions most frequently asked were:

- When the next call-up would be;
- Whether deferment would be granted for academic reasons;
- Whether immigrants would lose their passports;

The SADF spokesman said the first immigrants to be naturalised in terms of the Citizenship Amendment Act would be called up in January next year.

He said deferment for study would be granted on application and “on individual merit”.

A spokesman for the Department of Internal Affairs said dual citizenship would be allowed depending on the laws of the originating country.

The Government would expect immigrants to use their South African passports, but they could use their original passports with permission from the department.

The spokesman said immigrants had had six months to state whether they did not want to become naturalised. The six-month period lapsed yesterday.

RISE IN STEEL PRODUCTION REPORTED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 8 Oct 84 p 10M

[Article by Stan Kennedy]

[Text]

In the first seven months of this year, steel production increased by 15,8 percent over the same period last year, while ferrous casting production rose by 2,3 percent.

Prospects throughout the year for the export-orientated ferro-alloy industry appear strong, with the possibility of continuing real growth in demand and improved prices in the US and the EEC.

Activity in the engineering industries continues at a depressed level, although the steep decline in production in 1982 up to June 1983 appears to be halted.

In his report to the annual meeting of the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation of SA (Seifsa) in Johannesburg today, the chairman, Mr JW Nelson, said that while the recent social unrest may have been sparked off by other factors, it was also related to the difficult economic conditions and unemployment.

The South African economy was in an "extremely serious situation" and the question now

was whether the recent corrective action by the government would achieve its objective.

He said there had been criticism of government's determination to adopt a more market-related approach in implementing its foreign trade policy. Seifsa was concerned at the timing of the action in view of the poor economic conditions prevailing.

"If Government's policy is to be achieved, there is a need for it and the private sector to work together as partners so that any programme of action can have the full support of both parties.

"Seifsa welcomes the appointment of the Van der Horst Committee and hopes it will clear the way for the co-operation and mutual support that is needed."

Reviewing the past year, he said the steel industry showed a "definite improvement" in the first half of this year but the overall outlook for the rest of the year was "uncertain".

Steel production dropped 13 percent from 8,07 million tons in 1982 to seven million tons last

year. In the first seven months of this year, however, production increased by 15,8 percent over the same period in 1983.

Ferrous casting fared worse, dropping from 457 000 tons in 1982 to 367 000 in 1983 — a 20 percent decrease. Tonnages for the first seven months of this year increased by 2,3 percent over the same period last year.

In contrast, the export orientated ferro-alloy industry increased production by 12 percent in 1983, from the 1982 level of 1,16 million tons to 1,3 million tons. Prospects appeared strong with the possibility of real growth in demand and improved prices in the US and the EEC.

Turning to labour relations, he said more than 300 cases had been referred to the Industrial Court since January 1983.

This had led to widespread debate on the role of the court, and the uncertainty arising out of the current definition of an unfair labour practice was inhibiting employers in the conduct of their industrial relations.

FORMER POLITICAL PRISONER ON ENGLISH AMBIVALENCE

Johannesburg SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 7 Oct 84 p 15

[Article by Gerda-Marie Kenyon]

[Text]

ENGLISH South Africans are ambivalent about South Africa and live like aliens in their country, says poet and former political prisoner Jeremy Cronin.

Expanding on his Richard Feetham memorial address at the University of the Witwatersrand this week, Mr Cronin said in an interview that English-speaking whites failed to place themselves usefully in the South African context.

"White English-speakers realise this is their home but feel estranged because of their position within a population where the majority are not white English-speakers," he said.

He said some regard themselves as sensible mediators between the two currents of Afrikanerdom and black nationalism.

Foreboding

"Many intellectuals and people of liberal persuasions have a sense of guilt and foreboding about what they are doing in South Africa and although they don't want to condone what is happening around them they are nervous to make any changes," he said.

Whites saw uprisings in the townships as wild mob action and regarded change as coming from "dark cataclysmic forces".

"English-speaking South Africans need to tear off their blinkers and drop all their colonial baggage and stop thinking of South Africa as exotic, foreign, threatening and savage."

"If we continue to see South Africa as uncomplicatedly white man's God-given terrain then we are unlikely to place ourselves usefully within the traditions of most South Africans," he said.

"Many English-speaking whites talk knowledgeably about culture and entertainment in New York or London, but know nothing of what is happening in a township 30km away," he said.

Mr Cronin said the attitudes of English South Africans could be seen in the 180 years of white English poetry in South Africa.

Civilisation tended to be thought of as European civilisation only.

He said English South African literature at present was pervaded by a sense of foreboding and doom.

Only if whites stood "shoulder to shoulder with black South Africans in the struggle against racism" would the future of the country be truly democratic, he said.

Mr Cronin served a seven-year jail term for distributing pamphlets for the banned African National Congress. While in prison he wrote a book of poetry called 'Inside'.

LE GRANGE PLAN TO USE TROOPS SCORED

Johannesburg SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 7 Oct 84 p 14

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, appears to be suggesting in his comments on the continuing unrest in black urban areas that the military may be called upon to assist the police in keeping order. It is not a step to be taken lightly for the consequences will be far-reaching.

The difference between police and military forces is fundamental. The army is trained to destroy, and to do so without regard to the cost in equipment, property or lives. It consumes resources and, given its head as it was in such disparate examples as Nazi Germany and Rhodesia, will in the end exhaust entirely the resources of the state. An army is, and should be, destructive.

The police are — or should be — trained to protect, to sustain a just order, and to uphold law. It should be constructive.

Already, in South Africa, the roles have become confused to a damaging degree. The methods used by the police to control civil disturbance include military vehicles and uniforms, sjamboks and rubber bullets, all of which are a far cry from the phalanxes of men with shields and protective clothing, or the mounted police, used by many other countries. Certainly, the use of sjamboks (the police prefer them to be described euphemistically as "quirts") has raised in many minds the question whether the training of police in riot control methods is adequate.

Nobody should underestimate the difficulty of handling hostile crowds by normal police methods. But neither should we underestimate the dangers of resorting to military methods. So long as the police are in control, and so long as they can be dissuaded from falling into militarism, there is a chance that law-breakers will be systematically identified, arrested, and brought to trial.

It is arduous, expensive and time-consuming, but it pays off in creating or strengthening respect for law.

When the army takes over, it is tantamount to a confession that the unruly parts of the country are occupied enemy territory. It is an exercise not in law enforcement but in reconquest. All the civilised relationships which sustain voluntary order are threatened with breakdown.

Besides, there is an appalling risk that the army will do what it is trained to do: kill people as efficiently as it can. The political consequences could be disastrous.

If the burden on the police is becoming unsustainable, then the police force needs to be expanded and its training methods improved, at the expense if necessary of the military budget. It is all very well to try to use the call-up to tap resources of cheap manpower, but in the end the price of military and police methods will be profoundly harmful to the very state which these forces are intended to protect.

EXPORT SUGAR OUTPUT RISES

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 4 Oct 84 p 2

[Article by Priscilla Whyte]

[Text]

SUGAR available for export has been increased to 942 000 tons, says Mr David Hardy, export manager of the SA Sugar Association (Sasa).

This is a 14% more than the previous estimate of 825 000 tons for the 1984/85 season and a 165% increase on the 355 000 tons exported in 1983/4.

The optimistic 1984/85 outlook on exports comes after a disastrous year when sugar was imported to meet domestic and overseas commitments.

In 1983/84 drought, low export prices, low domestic prices and the high rate of inflation resulted in an industry deficit of R247m.

The total accumulated borrowings involved financing of R327m at the end of the season — a debt that is incurring an annual interest burden of R47m.

The international raw sugar price has softened to about \$126.50 (R210) a ton in London, compared to \$162 a ton a year ago.

In 1980/81 the world export price averaged more than R500 a ton and at times reached R800.

The strong dollar/weak rand situation has, however, offset the present soft international sugar price for SA exporters.

Japan, Canada, Korea the US and Israel are traditional buyers.

Total world stocks amount to about 40-million tons, compared to the normal level of 25-million tons.

Mr Hardy believes this international

surplus will continue for the foreseeable future but feels the market has bottomed out and is trying to consolidate.

SA ranks seventh or eighth among 20 to 25 international exporters. The European Economic Community is the chief group exporter. Cuba and Brazil are the main exporting countries.

Mr Hardy says that in SA the 1984/85 season began with a very low opening stock, due to the drought, of 46 000 tons, compared to 92 000 tons for 1983/4.

The industry's first obligation is to the domestic market. The availability of sugar for export depends on local consumption.

The estimate for the 1984/85 season is 2,163-million tons produced from 20,793-million tons of cane.

The cane/sugar ratio is 9.61, an improvement on last year's 9.74.

Price control has been lifted at wholesale and retail levels, but still applies at the industrial selling level.

Dr Frans Oosthuizen, the manager, national market and communications, of Sasa, says the association has had discussions with the Government on price controls but expects them to continue for the foreseeable future.

He says improved production prospects for 1984/85 are because of winter rainfall in Natal. Although it is dry on the south coast now it is not a drought.

Annual domestic per capita consumption is 37kg, the same as in France. It is 38kg a head in West Germany, 38kg in the UK and 40kg in the US.

'UNCLEAR' LABOR LAWS IRK SEIFSA

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 9 Oct 84 p 8

[Article by David Furlonger]

[Text]

UNCERTAINTY over the legal definition of unfair labour practices is hampering the development of industrial relations, it was claimed yesterday.

Mr JW Nelson, president of the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation of SA (Seifsa), said that although the new industrial council procedure encouraged unions to resolve differences through agreed procedures rather than strike action, there were still serious problems.

The Industrial Court was causing widespread debate with its increasingly prominent role in the industrial relations field, while there remained widespread ignorance of what constituted an unfair labour practice.

"The uncertainty arising out of the current definition of an unfair labour practice is inhibiting employers in the conduct of their industrial relations.

"It is important that a formula be found whereby the court can assist in ensuring fair employment practices without becoming directly involved in both the structure and practice of collective bargaining."

Mr Nelson was addressing Seifsa's annual meeting in Johannesburg.

He said increasing fragmentation of the trade union movement through breakaway groups made it difficult for employers to maintain stable bargaining and consultation arrangements.

He rejected claims that this could be overcome by fragmenting existing collective bargaining arrangements within industrial councils.

"It is difficult to see how this could function on a practical basis. This would, in fact, lead to a highly unstable business environment which would make long-term investment in the metal industries unattractive."

Mr Nelson said metal industry employers had experienced a difficult year in the labour relations field.

He criticised the rejection by the Metal and Allied Workers' Union and SA Boilermakers' Society of wage rise offers ranging from 9,1% and 13,1%. He said they rejected the deal because of the minimum wage for lower-paid employees.

"The severe recessionary conditions limited the ability of the employers to meet the aspirations of the trade unions. Employers face a serious dilemma in that major increases in wages in this area must lead to further reduction in employment levels at a time when unemployment is already high."

Mr Nelson expressed concern at the declining number of apprentices entering the metal industries. The 1983 apprentice intake was 35% down on 1982, confirming the inadequacy of a system in which on-the-job training played so important a role.

Even the establishment of a Metal Industry Training Centre had earned

little support from employers.

"The continuing imbalance in the supply and demand for artisans constitutes a serious limitation, not only on the development of the industry, but also on the wage structure, because it inhibits the attainment of a more equitable distribution of income between skilled and unskilled employees."

Mr Nelson said engineering industry activity continued at depressed levels last year, although the steep decline from 1982 to mid-1983 appeared to have been halted.

After falling 13% in 1983, steel production in the first seven months of this year had risen 15.8%. Ferrous casting, after a 20% slump in 1983, was up 2.3% so far this year.

The exception to last year's decline was ferro-alloy. The industry in-

creased production by 12% in 1983, and prospects this year remained strong in anticipation of continuing growth in demand and improved prices from Europe and the US.

Mr Nelson predicted a continued cutback in economic activity in the immediate future and said Government expenditure must be curtailed.

Recent "corrective action", such as increases in GST and company tax, curtailment of tax allowances and high interest rates, were all inevitable. But the extent of the economic problem had led to unwelcome side-effects.

"The economy is clearly in an extremely serious situation and the recent social unrest, while possibly sparked by other factors, is not unrelated to the very difficult economic conditions and unemployment levels pertaining."

CSO: 3400/111

TREND TOWARD RACIALLY MIXED UNIONS SEEN

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 6 Oct 84 p 10

[Text]

THE re-grouping of trade union memberships is a crucial aspect of the manpower scenario, says the director-general, manpower, Dr P J van der Merwe.

He told the Institute of Personnel Management (IPM) conference at Sun City yesterday there was a trend for unions organised on a particular racial basis to become racially mixed where possible.

"This movement is borne out by the fact that the number of trade unions which were open to membership of one racial group only decreased from 146 in 1980 to 114 at the end of 1983.

"It is interesting though, to note that notwithstanding the decrease in the numbers of such unions, the membership of racially exclusive trade unions had nonetheless increased from 563 000 in 1980 to 702 000 in 1983.

"This phenomenon may be ascribed to the increase in the number of black workers who have joined unions whose membership is open to blacks only.

"There has also been a measure of re-grouping of trade unions where, for instance, old-established unions have broken their long-standing traditional affiliations to customary federations.

"In the newly formed trade unions there is also grouping taking place with widely divergent views and ap-

proaches emerging," Dr van der Merwe said.

He said there was an increasing tendency towards rivalry among trade unions for the membership of workers.

"This has the effect of trade unions competing more and more in one another's vested areas of interest as they operate on the same terrain.

"Although this tends to cause uncertainty and strained relations among trade union leaders and their members, one has to bear in mind that competition is a normal feature of the trade union movement worldwide.

"There has also been growing influence from external sources in local trade union matters in the form of financial assistance, training, exchange of knowledge and expertise.

"Added to this, the International Labour Organisation updated its programmes in 1981 for action against South Africa.

"Some of the actions are aimed at disinvestment, excluding South Africa from the international employers' organisation, the withdrawal of foreign companies, pressure by foreign trade unions, financial assistance to black trade unions, consumer boycotts and the institution of a prohibition on the handling of goods at harbours and airports," Dr van der Merwe said.

EXPORT-LED RECOVERY INDICATED

Johannesburg SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 30 Sep 84 pp 1, 2

[Article by Tony Koenderman]

[Text]

A SUBSTANTIAL leap since May shows that exports are starting to respond to the effective 20% devaluation of the rand this year, setting the economy up for an export-led recovery.

Exports in the first eight months of the year are up only 14.2% on the same period of 1983 to R15.9 billion, but since May there has been a much improved performance.

The improvement on the same month of last year has been:

MAY	25,7%
JUNE	12,0%
JULY	27,8%
AUGUST	35,7%
(Average for the four months 25,3%)	

The turnaround has two causes. It is in this period that the exchange rate has moved sharply against the rand.

In the first three months of the year the rand strengthened slightly against the dollar, but a sharp decline began in May (see table). By August 1, the rand had plunged to US \$0.59c.

Initially the rand held up against the other major currencies, but it has now plunged equally against the Deutschmark, sterling and the yen. From an average of DM219.5 in the first quarter, the rand will probably average DM180 in the third quarter. In terms of sterling, it's down from 0.5665 to 0.4878.

In addition, in the past two months, there has been tough government action to dampen internal demand by raising GST and interest rates, and many manufacturers have turned increasingly to export markets.

But with exports still ac-

counting for only about 10% of the output of the manufacturing industry, it is clear that export promotion is desperately needed.

"We now accept that it is necessary to have two main policy objectives," says Arthur Hammond-Tooke, chief economist of the Federated Chamber of Industries.

"First, we must boost manufactured exports. The potential for increasing our exports of primary products is limited by factors which are beyond our control — for example, world demand and prices. So there is very little we can do to increase these exports.

Slower

"In many commodities, the actual world demand is increasing at a slower rate than global GDP because of the shift towards high-tech products which require less raw materials.

"Like the rest of the world, we have to look increasingly to manufactured exports, which are linked strongly with employment creation and job advancement."

Over the past decade there has been a major policy shift, crystallised in the Kieu Report on industrial development, emphasising the need

As the World Bank's 1984 World Development Report noted, it is now generally accepted that the only development route for Third World countries is through outward-looking policies.

But the World Bank has identified protectionism as one of the most serious obstacles to this. As the developed countries have felt the squeeze of the longest recession in 50 years, they have increasingly sought to keep low-cost competitors out of their markets.

Traditional

They have done this less and less through traditional tariff protection — which is frowned on by the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs, Gatt — and more by non-tariff barriers.

Typical is the way the United States has used its muscle to bully Third World steel producers into accepting 'voluntary' restraints on supply. Today, 13% of US imports from developed countries and 6% from developing countries are subject to non-tariff barriers.

The US, however, is certainly not the worst offender. For example, the figures for Switzerland are 23% (developed countries) and 49% (developing); for the EEC as a

HOW THE RAND MOVED AGAINST THE DOLLAR**MONTHLY AVERAGE**

January	79,70
February	81,77
March	82,25
April	80,25
May	78,43
June	76,80
July	66,99
August	64,18

for a better balance between import substitution (the main generator of industrial growth in the Seventies) and exports.

whole, 9% and 19%; for the UK 15% and 14%; and for West Germany 13% and 9%.

All of these measures are contrary to the spirit of Gatt, but are within the letter of Gatt's rules because they are defended in terms of 'safeguard action' intended to provide protection against a temporary surge of imports.

South Africa's need for an export promotion package to replace the R180-million a year export incentive programme which was cancelled a couple of years ago is complicated by current negotiations with members of Gatt concerning the signing of the Code on Subsidies and Countervailing Duties.

Signing

South Africa is committed to signing the code, one of the major aims of which is to reduce or eliminate non-tariff trade barriers.

Becoming a signatory could affect export promotion activities, but would have the benefit that other signatories would have to open their economies equally to our exports.

Safto chief executive Wim Holtes reckons there are about 2 000 South African exporters of which between 400 and 500 account for the bulk of the exports.

Mr Holtes says that people who have been in the export

trade consistently over a long period of time are doing well. "But the opportunists, who export only when domestic demand is low and drop out as soon as the local market takes off, are not enjoying the full benefit of the cheaper rand."

"Once you have withdrawn from the export market, it takes six to 12 months to get back in. So when the rand weakens you don't suddenly get large numbers of people flowing back into the market."

Mr Holtes says there are two structural problems inhibiting the volume of exports. "We have a fairly limited number of exporters, and the 80:20 rule applies: 20% of the people account for 80% of the exports."

But the numbers are rising. "There is a tremendous increase in the number of people who are involved in international business, and in the number of products we export," he says. "In the past 10 years coal has become our biggest export commodity, ahead of diamonds. Chemicals are now the fourth biggest, machinery and equipment fifth. We are a major paper exporter."

"We have also gone into a lot more markets, in spite of boycotts. This has happened against the background of a very long recession, which frightened off many exporters."

HOUSING MOVES ANGER LEANDRA

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 9 Oct 84 p 3M

[Article by Jo-Anne Collinge]

[Text]

Scores of families have been displaced from their homes and have erected temporary shelters at the edge of the Eastern Transvaal township of Leandra following the start of an urban renewal scheme.

The Leandra Action Committee has reacted angrily to the development, asking why the families have not been accommodated in newly built houses that are standing empty.

"Why do some residents of Leandra get houses and others not? They are dividing families. If there were three families in one old house, only the permit holder gets a new house and the lodgers are forced to put up shacks at the bus rank," LAC chairman Mr Abel Nkabinde said at a residents' meeting on Sunday.

About 200 residents resolved that they would not move when notified to do so by the officials, but would take legal ac-

tion to defend themselves.

Several speakers from the floor asked how they could move into new houses and shrug off their families who had been living with them.

The selective rehousing has caused suspicion that the Government still plans to move certain families to kwaNdebele despite an exceptional written assurance given earlier this year by Pretoria that all present residents would be rehoused in the township — even if they did not have permanent urban rights.

UNDERTAKING

Commenting on the shifting of families to shacks, the director of housing of the Highveld Development Board at Witbank, Mr G Oberholzer, reiterated the undertaking of no removals to kwaNdebele.

Any moves at this stage were temporary and were purely related to the renewal scheme, he said.

But the LAC insists there are several factors which arouse suspicion:

● It was said by the development board that the

new houses would be given to people who earned R150 or less a month. But several wealthier people, including community councillors, have got new homes, it alleges.

● People are given notes to come to the local development board offices within three days. Official notice forms, which mention contraventions of the law and legal proceedings are used as note paper. A lawyer at the meeting clarified that the letter did not constitute official notice and could not be used to force evictions.

● At the development board office, residents were asked to hand over the keys to their old homes, were allocated new homes and — in most cases — were told their lodgers would have to erect shacks near the bus rank. In many cases these lodgers were married children or siblings of the permit holder.

The LAC demanded to know when serviced sites — promised by the board to those who were not eligible for housing — would materialise.

MODERNIZATION OF 40 AIRFIELDS BEING CONSIDERED

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 3 Sep 84 p 3

[Text] Pretoria--The government intends to classify about 40 of the most important non-state controlled airfields so that it can subsequently provide aid to the local authorities for improving these airfields so as to meet acceptable standards.

This past Saturday Minister of Transportation Hendrik Schoeman opened the modernized airfield at Louis Trichard and said that the local authorities must see to it that facilities for handling passengers are provided and that security and fire-fighting facilities meet the necessary standards.

He referred to the history of the town's airfield and said that he believes that the Louis Trichard City Council will comply with the established requirements.

The minister then pointed out that the town has been identified as a national growth point and it can be expected that considerable expansion will be taking place there. No fast growing community can do without the help of a well equipped airfield.

He also pointed to the possibility offered to tourists by an airfield for visiting an area speedily and in comfort saying that South Africa has not yet done enough to bring the country's touristic attractiveness to the attention of local and foreign travelers.

Neighborliness

Mr Schoeman mentioned the value of air transportation as a means of communication with adjoining neighbors and overseas countries and said that since Louis Trichard is located opposite to black states reciprocal services can do much in bringing about neighborliness and peace.

He praised the city council as a body that realizes the advantages of a good airfield and over the years has done its part, at times under difficult circumstances, in adapting air transportation improvements to the airport.

Mr Schoeman said that by putting into operation this modernized airfield the city council has demonstrated that, as it did in 1945 when the airfield was taken over from the armed forces, and even after that, it has always been managing with a futuristic attitude.

7964

CSO: 3401/28

TAIWAN LEADS FOREIGN INVESTORS IN HOMELANDS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 4 Oct 84 p 3

[Article by Mike Jensen]

[Text]

TAIWAN leads the pack of foreign investors in the homelands, it was revealed in the annual report of the Board for Decentralisation of Industry released yesterday.

Applications by Taiwan with a total capital investment of R24,9m were approved by the board for the year to March. The other major investors were the UK (R21,6m) and Israel (R20,3m).

The next largest investor was West Germany (R6,3m), followed by the US (R4,4m), Italy (R3,8m) and Hong Kong (R3,2m). The other foreign investors were Zimbabwe (R2,1m), Peru (R1,3m), Belgium (R804 000) and Australia (R367 000).

This brings the total foreign investment to R89m — expected to create 10 967 job opportunities.

Analysing the applications approved, the annual report points out that most industrialists wished to set up plants for the manufacture of fabricated metal products. About 260 applications, or 22%, were for industries in this sector.

The second largest category was clothing and textiles in which 210 ap-

plications were approved (18%) followed by wood processing with 182 applications (15%) and then food products (153 applications).

The Decentralisation Board has been encouraging labour intensive industries and it believes this policy has paid off.

Smaller projects usually create employment at a lower unit cost per job opportunity and of the 1 190 applications approved 62% were in industries with a capital investment of below R500 000 a project, compared to 42% in the previous year.

The regional industrial development policy aims to promote concentrated development at certain selected points within the various regions and this aim is being achieved to an increasing degree, the board believes.

Of the applications approved, 59,3% were for areas which occupied the highest priority followed by 17,3% at other industrial points and 14,5% at deconcentration points.

The East London area appears to have been the most favoured industrial growth point, attracting 6,4% of applications. Next was the Bloemfontein area.

FACTORS BEHIND BLACK STUDENT UNREST EXAMINED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 4 Oct 84 p 8

[Article by Michel J. Barrette]

[Text]

OVER the last few months, I have been extremely annoyed at the type of comments that came from the Department of Education and Training as regards the boycotts in many of our black schools.

While it might be swallowed by most white listeners, they are a crude oversimplification of the situation or again, a deliberate misassessment of the situation.

Let us look at some of the *real* reasons:

● **Age-limit:** We have been told that a little over 300 pupils are over the age limit out of some 1,7-million pupils. However, we have not been told of the numbers of black pupils in white areas having to go to homelands where there is no age-limit in order to continue their education.

We have not been told of the numbers that are unable to continue with their schooling in the homelands because they do not have relatives there or cannot afford the high fees of boarding schools in the homelands.

We have not been told of the numbers that may fail this year and have to leave school next year because they will be over the age-limit.

The reasons for their failing may be lack of textbooks (all pupils do not have them free of charge in all subjects), it may be due to lack of money for transport to and from schools because their parents cannot afford it, it may also be due to poor teaching which still prevail in many of our schools (unqualified or unsuitably qualified teachers or no-teacher at all in a subject are nothing new in black education).

● **Corporal Punishment:** It is literally vicious in some black schools. It is especially prevalent among young teachers who find it difficult to maintain their authority otherwise.

Surely, a departmental regulation does not solve the problem. The problem is to look at the type of training our young teachers get.

There is little or no meaningful contact between white lecturers and trainees outside the classroom.

Moreover, the very people that leave the college have all the highest positions within the college!

I have always been surprised at the way trainees are admitted at colleges of education: no vocational testing, no interview, no checking whether an applicant is suitable or not — only academic results.

● **Students' Council:** Underneath this cry is not so much the council as the hidden hope of having a better deal as pupils. Pupils often think the principal is capable of changing the system whereas in fact he is only a victim of the system.

The principal is aware that many of the textbooks are unsuitable but he cannot do anything about it: they have been approved by the department and he knows too well that the books approved are mostly written by people working within the department itself.

The principal is aware that in some subjects the pupil must answer what the department wants (especially in history), otherwise the pupil will fail.

The pupil must be taught to accept the *white* viewpoint of historical facts, like it or not. The principal is aware that his teachers are not properly qualified to offer the subjects they teach, but he has to work with the principle that "half a loaf is better than nothing at all" ... even though this means utter frustration and dissatisfaction on the part of the pupil.

The list could go on and on. Pupils think they can change the situation by having a say ... but the poor principal knows only too well that this is a hopeless dream.

● White teachers: How many readers react negatively to black pupils opposing white teachers? Usually, they would be better qualified because they had a better deal than their black counterparts.

What pupils are opposed is not the colour (as it is too often implied) but the *attitude* such teachers have.

Some will refuse to mix in a staffroom with their black counterparts. Others will have this superior paternalistic "know-it-all" attitude that makes it impossible for a student to relate meaningfully to them.

Others are there simply because they hope to have a better deal financially but will not involve themselves in any way with the students.

Many others never bother to visit or understand the cultural, personal and family background of their students. They do their job and go immediately the bell has rung.

● Homelands: Many pupils realise that their brothers

and sisters in the homelands have a raw deal in comparison to them.

I know of a matric class in a homeland that has over 80 pupils in one classroom. How do you expect a teacher to give an essay to such a group when he is already overloaded with lessons?

I know of many schools that do not have laboratories and libraries: students are told that a certain experiment produces such and such reaction, but never have the opportunity to see it.

Many schools do not have furniture or adequate accommodation. They revolt against this injustice.

Full of idealism in their teenage years, they want all to have the same deal, not only those in Soweto and nearby because they happened to have drawn the first page of the world's newspapers to them in 1976.

The Department of Education and Training cleverly hides behind the fact that each homeland has its own Department of Education and that they therefore cannot interfere.

They do not say, however, that these very departments are their own creation and that they would not manage to give the same deal in the homeland schools as they try to give in the white areas' schools.

● White leadership: All education circuits in white areas are led by white inspectors assisted by black inspectors of education who are as powerless as the principals.

The whole leadership at head office is white as well, starting from the Minister, to the Director General, to the Chief Education Planners, with a sprinkling of black faces with little power.

The very paternalistic "know-it-all attitude", enforcing the policy of Bantu Education remains, even though this is denied at very high levels. Even the job of public relations officer has to be entrusted to a white man, Mr Job Schoeman.

As a matter of interest similar to the SABC, check how many of the tops at Education and Training are not Afrikaans ...

Yet, pupils hate everything that is Afrikaans because everything bad happens to them in Afrikaans: police questioning, checking of reference books, etc. How we expect our pupils to relate to such is a great mystery to me.

The boycotts are just starting. Pupils are desperate, dissatisfied, unhappy. They feel betrayed. This is what they try to say by refusing to go to school.

Let us please stop finding excuses and putting the blame on them. Let us rather have a good hard look at the whole system.

Let us stop the separate education departments that we have in this country (some 14 of them!).

Let us look at the attitudes that prevail at the top.

Let us forbid non-teaching officials to write their own text-books and anyone at head office for that matter.

Instead let us read between the lines what pupils are telling us and thus avoid another 1976.

If you remember, 1976 started with a little discontent that grew and grew and grew ...

Today we are frank enough to admit that it took 25 years to build up Bantu Education and that it will take another 50 at least to dismantle it.

POLL REVEALS WHITE REACTION TO BLACK POLITICAL UNREST

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 7 Oct 84 p 10

[Article by Gary Van Staden: "Unrest: Justice or Not?"]

[Text]

THE UNREST which has swept through several Transvaal townships for the past few weeks had its roots in legitimate grievances, but was exploited by agitators who encouraged people to go on the rampage, according to white residents in the Johannesburg metropolitan area.

A recent survey of white opinion towards the township unrest — conducted by The Star's Research Services — who, however, did not identify the newspaper during the interview — showed that 68 percent of the respondents believed the urban black has reason for unhappiness, but 81 percent felt that "agitators" were responsible for the increasing violence.

Almost half were of the opinion that the Government was justified in laying the blame for this "agitation" at the door of the African National Congress.

The survey respondents, selected at random by a computer using the Johannesburg telephone directory as a data base, were almost equally divided among men and women, young and old and socio-economic standing.

There were, however, far more English than Afrikaans speaking respondents (85 percent to 15 percent) and findings based on this variable should be treated with some caution.

While 71 percent of English speakers believed such legitimate grievances exist, only 47 percent of Afrikaners supported the view.

The political party variable produced similar differences. Of the PFP supporters 82 percent agreed, while the figure for the Nationalist group was only 51 percent.

On the issue of agitation, however, the two language groupings returned similar results. The figure for respondents who agreed that "agitators" were responsible for fueling the unrest was slightly higher than 81 percent.

Of the Afrikaans speakers, 84 percent agreed and were supported by 82 percent of their English-speaking counterparts.

The lowest percentage of agreement to the statement that agitators "pushed" the townships into unrest was returned by PFP supporters.

The largest gap between the language and political party variables became evident with regard to black political rights.

The vast majority of PFP supporters (72 percent) did not believe that the homelands provide sufficient political rights for blacks, while Nationalists (59 percent) thought they did.

English speakers (49 percent) disagreed with a statement that the homelands provided sufficient political rights for blacks while the figure for Afrikaners was just 22 percent.

A large body of respondents (17 percent) were not sure how to answer.

The belief that political "agitators" were behind the township unrest was supported by the fact that 61 percent of respondents said the rent increase was not the real reason. Once again there was broad agreement among the language and political party groupings with no large differences in opinion emerging.

Other common ground which linked the language and political support variables was provided by an acceptance that more violence and unrest would occur in the future.

Respondents were asked to agree or disagree with a statement that the recent unrest was an isolated incident and would not occur again, and with another statement that it

would happen again and again.

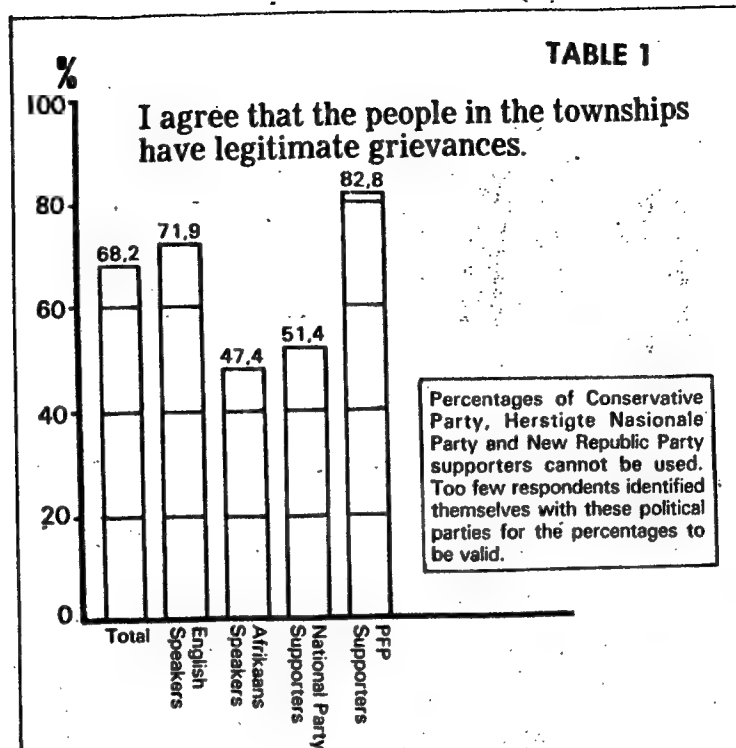
In the former instance only 16 percent said it was an isolated incident, while in answer to the latter a massive 91 percent said the same violence would continue to haunt the country.

A significant finding of the survey was that only 33 percent of National Party supporters believed that black South Africans have no reason to complain.

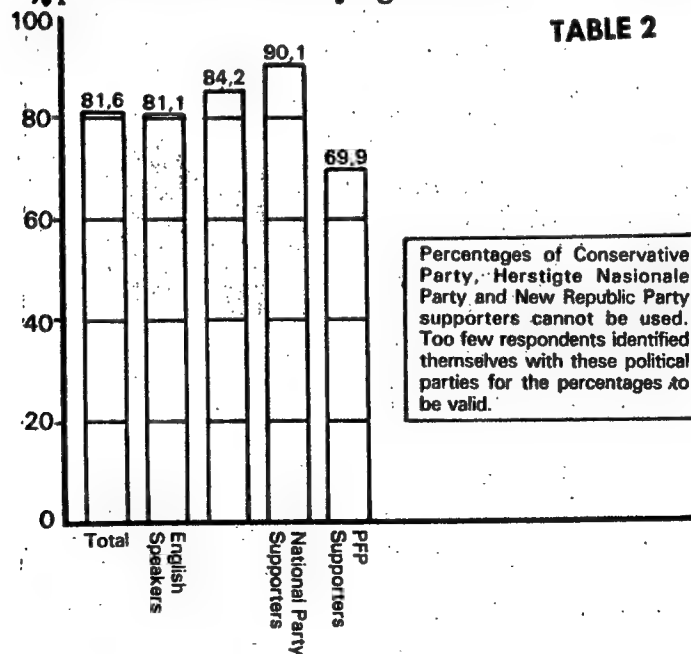
In contrast, PFP respondent support for the statement was less than 2 percent.

The major conclusions that emerge from the above figures are the following:

- White residents of Johannesburg believe that black people have legitimate grievances.
- They believe that "agitators" played a significant role during the recent unrest.
- That the rent issue was not the real cause of the recent riots.
- The unrest was not an isolated incident and will flare up again and again.
- That even National Party supporters believe more should be done for black people living in the townships.



I agree that people in the townships are being pushed into unrest by agitators.



% TABLE 3

I agree that blacks in South Africa have no reason to complain.

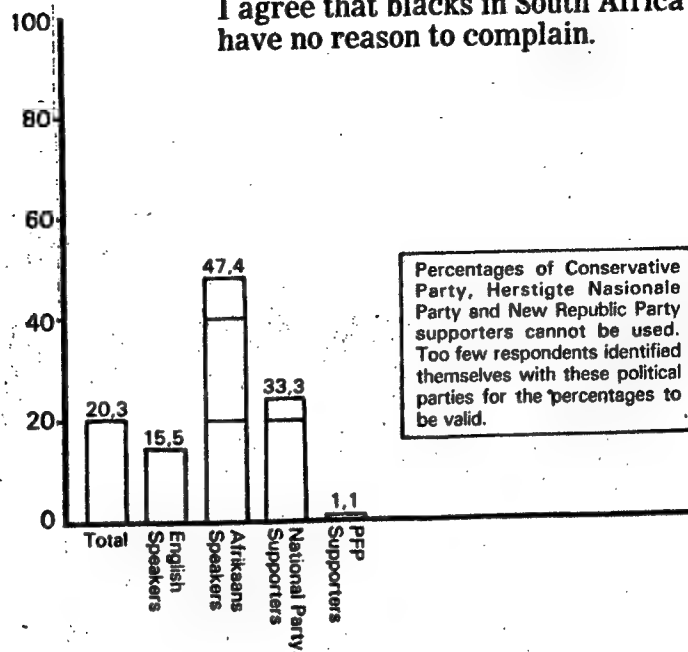


TABLE 4 I agree that this type of unrest is likely to flare up again and again.

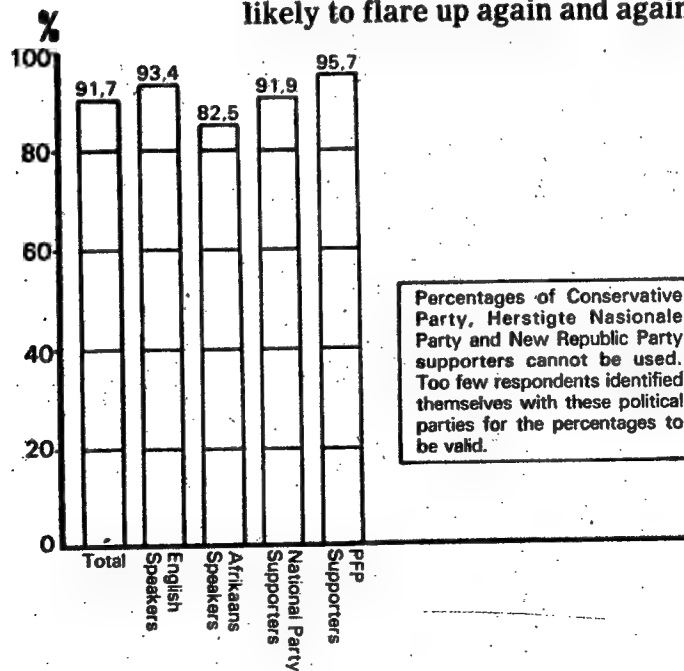


TABLE 5
 % I agree that the Government should stop blaming the ANC for the unrest.

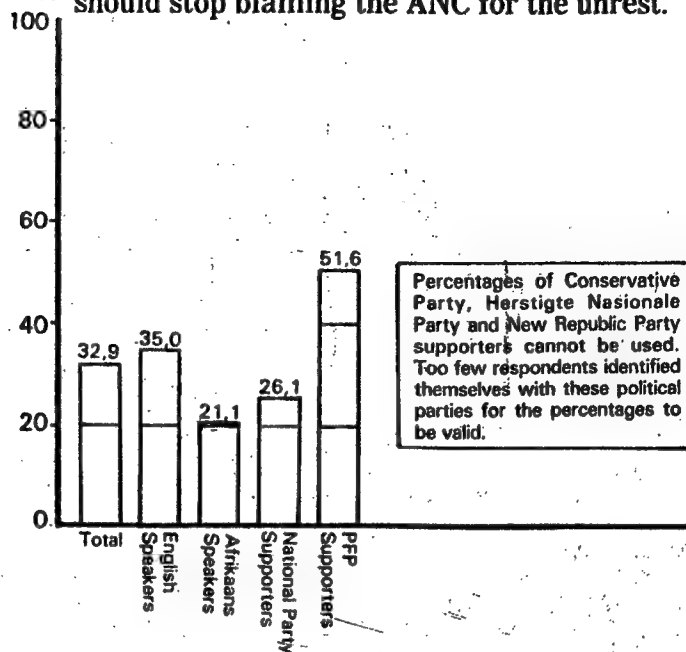
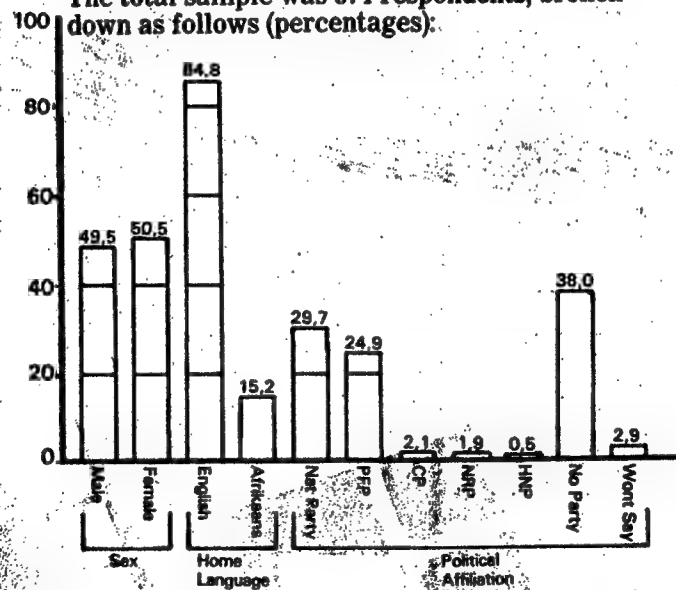


TABLE 6
SURVEY DETAILS
 The total sample was 374 respondents, broken down as follows (percentages):



DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH REVISES THINKING ON APARTHEID

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 29 Sep 84 p 7

[Article by the Church Affairs Reporter: "The Church Has Changed Its Approach"]

[Text] It is true that the Dutch Reformed Church has had a big part in the establishment of apartheid; however, the change in the church's thinking concerning the theological justification of that must not be ignored. This is what Prof P. A. Verhoef of Stellenbosch says in the last of two articles about the church and apartheid. He points to new emphases to be found in the establishment of church policy.

The Dutch Reformed Church has had its part in designing apartheid and has also justified it from the theologic point of view; however, during the past decade there have been "tremendous developments" in the church's thinking and new emphases are now being placed. This is what Prof P. A. Verhoef, the former deacon of the Stellenbosch Seminary, has stated.

Professor Verhoef, who is also a member of the important commission which reviews the church's policy documentary: RAS, VOLK en NASIE (RACE, PEOPLE and NATION), says that since 1974, when the document was accepted, there has been an important shift in emphasis in the church's approach to racial matters.

Since then the differences between peoples and races have no longer been regarded as a principle, but as a given fact. The differences and their preservation are not, therefore, biblical dictates, but facts which can be positively appreciated.

Professor Verhoef said that because of the composition of the government the Dutch Reformed Church did not have an opportunity of playing a meaningful role in formulating the country's policy until 1914.

Appreciate

Its contribution was of a cultural nature inasmuch as the church itself created separate churches for the various national groups. This contributed to the formation of a social model.

From the start of the century up to 1974 the Dutch Reformed Church justified apartheid on a theological basis. It was all a part of a situation in which the church wanted to be accountable for all pronouncements and actions based on the scriptures and it is this sort of reasoning that one must appreciate.

At that time the church was beginning to make pronouncements of principle with regard to the existence of different groups of people in the Bible. The existence of different peoples was presented as a part of God's will and therefore interpreted as an order for the preservation of identity.

Since 1974 the church has been putting the emphasis on the unity of humanity and of the church and also on the biblical requirement of justice and reconciliation.

Professor Verhoef says that he is sure that RAS, VOLK en NASIE still contains elements of apartheid ideology, but then one must bear in mind that such elements play a minimal role in the entire essence of policy; moreover, the existence of different people, as premised in the scriptures and as a matter of reality, is something which must be taken into account.

Hesitant

Since then there have been considerable developments in church thinking and it is certain that things are on the move. The very point of criticism against international ecumenical bodies and the Dutch Reformed Missionary Church is the fact that they do not have a sufficient understanding of this process.

The situation now is that the Western Cape Synod is disassociating itself from any effort at presenting apartheid, or separate development, as a biblical directive. The church is hesitant about stretching its testimony like it has done in the past.

There is also a realization of the necessity of consulting with the younger sister churches in these matters.

The emphasis is falling rather on the positive requirements of the Scripture, such as justice and reconciliation.

The points now being emphasized by the Dutch Reformed Church are in agreement with the points of view expressed in the Missionary Church's Belhar Creed.

An example of the shift in the norm for adjudicating relations between peoples is to be seen in the church's objection to racially mixed marriages. Originally, even up to the synod of 1834, the objection directed against that was that this constituted a marriage between Christian and heathen.

Reference

However, since 1915, reference has been made to: "marriages between Whites and Coloreds."

Originally the component of the norm was the contrast between Christian and heathen and along with that the difference in civilization and cultural level. These dynamic components solidified into the static norm of: difference in race and color, as time went on.

Thus there is also nothing strange in the fact that the Act on the Ban of Mixed Marriages (for which the church did its best with the government through delegations and even a petition) has embraced this norm.

7964

CSO: 3401/28

BLACK LOCAL AUTHORITIES REJECTED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 4 Oct 84 p 12

[Article by Gary Van Staden]

[Text]

They will cost some R300 million a year to operate, they have been rejected out of hand by the vast majority of the people they are supposed to serve and officials who work for them have been murdered, firebombed and hounded out of office.

They are the black local authorities and a tragic example of rejection of the Government's constitutional proposals.

Under the new constitution the urban black is excluded from both the first (Parliament) and the second (regional authority) tier of government.

It is becoming increasingly apparent that the third tier (local authorities in the urban townships) is facing total collapse.

Of the 26 proclaimed black local authorities one has already quit en masse and most of the others have been hit by a spate of resignations following the recent unrest in Transvaal and Free State townships.

The East Rand Development Board took over the Ratanda council near Heidelberg recently after all the councillors walked out and Tembisa, Katlehong, Daveyton and Vosloorus have suffered resignations.

In the Vaal Triangle three council members have died and the rest went into hiding for weeks following widespread riots.

All Lekoa councillors have been asked to resign over their handling of the rent increases which led to the unrest.

In Soweto councillors' homes were bombed and their businesses attacked amid calls for the resignation of all three Soweto councils: Dobsonville, Diepmeadow and Greater Soweto.

An opposition party in Vosloorus, on the East Rand, has applied to the Supreme Court to declare the last round of elections there invalid.

It all adds up to a serious credibility gap that threatens a vital link in the new constitution.

At a recent Press conference called by the Government at the height of the Sharpeville unrest two Cabinet Ministers, Mr Louis le Grange (Law and Order) and Mr F W de Klerk (Home Affairs) said they recognised the validity and authority of the councils.

They said that any discussions about rent increases (and presumably any other black grievances) would be discussed only with these authorities.

Challenged on the point that the average percentage poll in township council elections was well below 20 percent and that some, in fact, were less than 10 percent, Mr le Grange said the percentage poll made no difference.

He said the Government recognised the councils as being representative of the people they served.

The only trouble is that even allowing for a large slice of apathy, it is painfully obvious that the vast majority of urban blacks do not agree.

The credibility of the councils is not helped by the fact that at the first sign of trouble, the Development Boards stepped in to help.

It has reinforced allegations that the councils are nothing more than Government puppets manned by community sell-outs.

Frequent claims of irregularities that arise with regard to council allocation of houses, business rights and community privileges is another contributing factor to the crisis of credibility.

Deep rooted suspicion exists with regard to people who are seen as being willing to earn salaries to do the oppressors' work for them.

The councillors, however, see themselves as performing a necessary function.

While all this is part of the problem it is still not, constitutionally speaking, the major one.

That problem is, and will remain under the present system, the issue of the impending collapse of the only tier of government where urban blacks are supposed to have a say.

CSO: 3400/111

BRIEFS

SKOK DOUBLES TURNOVER--Parktown-based computer aided design (CAD) specialists Skok Systems, has improved its turnover by 100% in the year to August with a substantial increase in export sales. Skok installed 172 CAD systems locally and 140 systems were sold to companies in Singapore, Australia, UK, West Germany and Israel to produce a turnover of R14,6m. The company's managing director, Mr Michael Skok, believes the recession has proved to be a boon to the industry with the pressure of increasing competition providing a spur to investment in CAD systems. "Companies have been forced to hone their competitive edges internally and in the export markets. For this reason many have invested in high-technology equipment to improve manufacturing quality and cost effectiveness," says Mr Skok. "Some companies have also used the economic slow-down as a breathing space to move into new technology areas because during boom times most companies are too busy to go through the changes needed in implementing CAD technology." He says the architectural, engineering and construction market remains a low penetration market and the manufacturing sector is wide open to integrated CAD/CAM solutions. [Text] [Johannesbu-g RAND DAILY MAIL in English 9 Oct 84 p 16]

FIRST WELDING ROBOT--Gabriel SA is installing what it claims is the first welding robot in the South African shock-absorber manufacturing industry. The R85 000 Japanese-built robot is being installed at Gabriel's Diep River plant. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 9 Oct 84 p 5]

FLAME-PROOFED VEHICLES--Entech of Germiston has developed two flame-proofed vehicles for use underground. One, the Myne Bus, can carry 32 passengers and the other, the Myne Bakkie, can be used to carry men or materials. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 9 Oct 84 p 5]

CISKEI FORCES--Bisho--The first contingent of the Ciskei Defence Force to do duty in the operational area returned to Ciskei yesterday after two months. The 31 strong conteingent were met at Blaney Station by the Minister of Defence, the Rev V.G. Ntshinga. In a statement released by the department of public affairs, Mr Ntshinga said Ciskei and South Africa had common enemies in communism and terrorism. These enemies did not adhere to the territorial boundaries of any state and it was with this in mind that Ciskei offered the assistance in the operational area. He said that an added factor was the valuable experience the leader element was subjected to and it was of significance that members of the Ciskei Defence Force were awareded Pro

Patria medals of the South African Defence Force. The ties that already existed between the SADF and the CDF had been further strengthened as a result of this visit and it augured well for a continued united stand against a common enemy. "It is only by standing united with well-trained and highly motivated members of our defence forces that we will be able to achieve our common goal of peace and prosperity for all the people of Southern Africa," he said.--DDR [Text] [East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 3 Oct 84 p 4]

HOWICK INDIANS THREATENED--The Howick Council is showing an amazing disregard for the rights of the Indian community, according to our Pietermaritzburg correspondnet, who recently visited the town. It appears as if the Government's new dispensation attitude to Indians has never been heard of in Howick. Instead, the old-time Natal white prejudice against Indians is flourishing as though South Africa was still living in the pre-war days. One of the most glaring examples is that of making no provision for Indian traders to trade in the Central Business District, or elsewhere. Another example is that repeated requests by the Indian community for attention to their grievances are usually ignored. In telephoning his report to our editor, our correspondent said: "You name any problem facing the Indian community previously, and you have it here." Our correspondent has found out that a large number of ex-Rhodesian whites (some with the worst possible anti-Indian prejudices) have settled in this town and they seem to dominate the Town Council, its attitudes and its proceedings. [Text] [Durban THE GRAPHIC in English 5 Oct 84 p 7]

TRANSKEI PROJECT--East London--Sappi's managing director yesterday denied reports that his firm had shelved a project to establish a R27m particle board plant in the Transkei. Mr E.A. van As was reacting to a newspaper report that Sappi had suspended the scheme because of recent-take-over bids for private companies in the Transkei and the sacking of senior Transkei Development Corporation officials. Mr Van As said the report was "definitely not true." "The truth of the matter is that our proposed plans are still in the feasibility study stage and have not yet reached any finality." He said the proposed scheme would be a joint venture between Sappi and the TDC. "But neither the TDC nor the Transkei Government has yet given any cast-iron commitment that they are interested. "We cannot go ahead with the project until we get a definite reply from the TDC and Transkei Government nor until we have completed our feasibility studies." [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 4 Oct 84 p 8]

CAD USE HIGH--South African architects are among the world's leaders in the use of computer-aided-design (CAD) systems, although literacy in this field is still poor. There is about one CAD system to every 20 architects in South Africa whereas in the UK there is only one system for every 150 architects, says Professor George Macnab of the University of the Orange Free State's department of architecture. "If things progress in CAD, there will be one system for every five architects. "However, the likelihood is that only 50% of graduating students in architecture will have the remotest idea of what CAD is all about. This will be a serious deficiency unless important measures are taken very soon," says Professor Macnab. He says it is the

responsibility of the academic institutions to take the lead in this field, but that they are failing to do so. Aside from the need to familiarise the student with the technology and principles of CAD, Professor Macnab believes there is a need to make deep and searching examination of what is being done in CAD and why. "The philosophical base of CAD is insecure in South Africa and this is why it is so vulnerable to criticism, misunderstanding and dismissal in certain quarters." [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 3 Oct 84 p 13]

SEZELA SUGAR PLANT--CG Smith Sugar has just completed a R85m expansion at Sezela, on the Natal South Coast. Over R50m was spent on modernising the sugar mill and R33m on expanding the Smithchem chemical plant. CG Smith Sugar, part of the Barlow Rand group, expects to produce 245 000 tons of sugar at Sezela this season, the biggest production of any South African mill and among the biggest in the world. Smithchem, a subsidiary of CG Smith Sugar, is a major world producer of furfural and furfuryl alcohol. Both chemicals are developed from bagasse, a by-product of milled sugar cane. Furfural, regarded as a strategic material in many countries, is used in the purification and manufacture of lubricating oils. It is also vital for the manufacture of furfuryl alcohol, the major component of resins used in the manufacture of specialist plastics and foams, such as the nose cones of spacecraft. Another product made by Smithchem from bagasse is diacetyl, which provides the butter flavour for margarine. Smithchem's general manager, Mr John Buzzard, said the factory exported 80% of its production. "We are able to produce all South Africa's annual requirements of furfural in one week, furfuryl alcohol in one month and diacetyl in two days. Exports of these products are now worth R20m a year." [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 8 Oct 84 p 15]

UNIT TRUSTS OUTFLOW--South Africa's 13 unit trusts suffered a R9,2 million net outflow during the third quarter of 1984. In addition, the market value of their assets declined. But in line with the forecast of Association of Unit Trusts chairman Mr Alister Colquhoun earlier this year, they 5,5 percent in the three months to end-September. The unit trust index, which measures changes in asset values, declined from 569,13 to 525,12 during the three months. Other features of the quarterly review include: The value of total equities held in the portfolios declined by 14,4 percent to R802,4 million; The market value of the assets of the 13 trusts fell from R1 175 million to R1 075 million; Liquid assets rose by 11,8 percent to R226,3 million, reflecting a reduced exposure to equities. A sectional breakdown shows that 11,1 percent of the funds of the 12 equity trusts was invested in gold shares (11,9 percent at the end of June), 11,1 percent in mining financials (11,5 percent), 10,1 percent in other mining (10,2 percent), 42,2 percent in industrials (46,7 percent), 1,6 percent in foreign investments (1,1 percent), 21,3 percent in liquid assets (17,3 percent) and 2,6 percent in other securities (1,3 percent). The only fixed interest fund had 88,8 percent of its assets in securities and 11,2 percent in liquid assets. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 7 Oct 84 p 3]

EARNINGS FREEZE POSSIBLE--South Africa may have to freeze earnings as part of the remedial action it will have to take to straighten out the economy. This is the warning from Dr Fred du Plessis, chairman and managing director of Sanlam. He says foreigners are not interested in investing in South Africa despite the relatively bargain-priced rand, because of the country's lack of monetary discipline. According to Dr du Plessis: "A pre-requisite for a revival of the economy is for the State to get its own finances in order, to examine the productivity of the State machine, and appreciate there are certain functions that should be transferred to the private sector. "It will then be up to the private sector to examine its competitiveness. The private sector will have to decide what it is prepared to pay for labour. "A failure to get earnings under control will be a one-way ticket to a permanent reduction in the value of the rand. "The State must set the pattern and the private sector will have to follow. If that isn't done, we will have to freeze wages--a drastic step, but a certain way to curb inflation." [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 10 Oct 84 p 3]

VANADIUM PLANT EFFLUENT--The redesigning of sections of Transvaal Alloys' vanadium plant at Wapadskloof near Middelburg, has resulted in the total reduction of effluent. The process, which uses a Sulzer Escher Wyss evaporation plant, recovers about 50 tons of valuable raw material, which is re-used in the production of vanadium. The evaporation plant, designed and manufactured by the Industrial Products Division of Sulzer Bros SA, has an evaporation capacity of 3 500 t/h. Solar evaporation pans were used before but the method became unsuitable when the plant capacity was increased. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 5 Oct 84 p 9M]

AECI BOILER FIRST--A world first in atmospheric fluidised bed boiler design is nearing commissioning stage at AECI, Modderfontein. The design, construction and commissioning of the boiler is part of an R11 million contract awarded to Babcock Engineering Contractors, part of the Babcock Africa group. The contract involves boiler and associated plant for the flyash incineration facility. After two stages of dewatering, the flyash will be incinerated in the fluidised bed boiler, which will produce about 60 t/h of process steam for nitrogen plants at the factory complex. A special feature of the boiler will be its ability to switch from flyash to coal should the supply of flyash from the ammonia plant be interrupted. Besides being one of the largest of its kind in the world, the boiler will be the first to burn flyash. The concept of the project process and boiler was developed jointly by Babcock and AECI, who have entered into a licence agreement to market the technology worldwide. A British subsidiary of Babcock Power, Fluidised Combustion Contractors, was responsible for the process design of the complete installation. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 5 Oct 84 p 9M]

MAIZE INDUSTRY DIFFICULTIES--As the maize industry was virtually bankrupt, maize prices were unlikely to go up, the general manager of the National Maize Producers' Organisation, Dr Pieter Gous, said yesterday at a symposium in Bothaville. He said the present cost levels and exchange rate meant the maize industry could not sell its crop at a profit. And, while the maize price was fixed by the Government, a ceiling had been reached. People were looking for substitutes and consumer groups were complaining--showing that, on the basis of supply and demand, no price increases could be expected.

Maize farmers had to force down costs individually and as an organised industry by: Withdrawing marginal fields from maize production and diversifying; Limiting expenditure, cutting purchases of equipment and using only an essential minimum of fertiliser. Organised agriculture should press for the removal of import duties on farmer requisites allowing market forces full play. Subsidies should be borne by the State, not the farmer, Dr Gous said. Transport costs should be cut, facilities rationalised and storage fees competitively priced. Agriculture had not contributed to any "overheating" of the economy and should not be penalised for over-expansion of other factors. Dr Gous said maize farmers should take proper notice of what consumer groups were saying. Blacks were consuming half the maize products produced nationally. They wanted more and better white maize as well as an extensive storage scheme for white maize. At uneconomic exchange rates, maize farmers could forget about exports. If farmers did not voluntarily endorse the proposed production quota system, the Government would be forced to substitute a mere floor price for the fixed price system. [Text]
[Johannesburg THE STAR in English 5 Oct 84 p 1M]

SNUBBED TOURISM DELEGATES--Cape Town--The Indian Government yesterday gave an assurance to 14 snubbed South African delegates to a major tourism conference to be held in Delhi later this month that they may attend the conference after all. The travel industry was enraged earlier this week when it learned that 14 of its most prominent members had been suddenly advised that they would not be admitted to the country to attend the annual congress of the Universal Federation of Travel Agents Associations. The vice chairman of UFTAA, Mr Jerry Fernback, said yesterday at the annual congress of the Association of Southern African Travel Agents currently being held in Cape Town, where he was a guest speaker, that after being approached by his head office in Brussels, the word from Delhi was that the delegates may go. "The president of UFTAA was told today that there had been an administrative error and that your delegates could get their visas in Mauritius, the nearest Indian high commission or embassy to South Africa," he said. [Text]
[Johannesburg THE STAR in English 5 Oct 84 p 1M]

SIMBA BOYCOTT BACKED--More than 30 trade unions with a combined membership of 400 000 workers have pledged support for the boycott of Simba products following the dismissal of 422 Simba Quix employees. The Sweet, Food and Allied Workers' Union (SFAWU) launched the boycott last week. Supporters of the boycott include the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu), the Council of Unions of South Africa, African Food and Canning Workers' Union, South African Allied Workers' Union, General and Allied Workers' Union, and the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union. Mr J. Naidoo, general secretary of the SFAWU, said the union would be notifying the International Union of Food and Allied Workers' Associations in Geneva. The union has urged Simba Quix management to negotiate. The 422 Simba workers were dismissed after striking on August 10 over the firing of three colleagues. Mr J.C. du Toit, managing director of Simba, said nine meetings had been held to discuss the dispute and the dismissals were re-investigated and found to be fair. Numerous attempts to persuade officials to discuss the strike failed. The workers were fired within the terms of the recognition agreement. [Text]
[Johannesburg THE STAR in English 3 Oct 84 p 2M]

METHODISTS' NEW LEADER—Cape Town—The Rev Peter Storey, 45, former president of the South African Council of Churches, will be the new head of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa. Mr Storey, minister of the Central Methodist Church, Johannesburg, will be inducted by the outgoing Methodist president, the Rev Fremont Louw, in Pretoria on October 19. By custom, his address at the induction will give an indication of this approach to the presidency. His strong views have often made him the centre of controversy, leading opponents to refer to him as a "political" churchman.--Sapa [Text]
[Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 12 Oct 84 p 5]

CSO: 3400/111

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

NEW POSTAL UNION HQ--Dar es Salaam--The 17-nation Pan-African Postal Union has signed an agreement making Tanzania the permanent headquarters of the organisation. The government-owned Daily News of Dar es Salaam reported yesterday the Tanzanian Communications Minister, Mr John Malecela, signed the pact with the union's secretary general, Mr Comlanvi Amoussou. The office will be opened on land provided by Tanzania.--Sapa-AP [Text]
[Johannesburg TAND DAILY MAIL in English 9 Oct 84 p 2]

CSO: 3400/99

BOTSWANA FIRM WINS IMPORTANT GEOLOGICAL SURVEY CONTRACT

Gaborone THE GUARDIAN in English 5 Oct 84 p 2

[Text] Three helicopters operated by the Gaborone-based Helicopters Botswana left Botswana this week at the start of a 3-month geological survey contract in neighbouring Zambia.

The aircraft, 2 Bell 206 Jetrangers and a twin-engined Bell 412, are to be used on a gravity survey covering large tracts of land in Zambia. The survey is being carried out by the American Geoterrex company on behalf of the Zambian Ministry of Mines and funded by the World Bank. It represents the final stages of a long-term project to determine the availability of oil and other forms of hydrocarbon deposits which are thought to exist in certain areas of the country. Initial estimates of the deposits were compiled through intensive ground survey work and through a comprehensive aerial and photographic search. This final gravity survey will utilise known data on the probable location of the deposits and will enable the team of geophysicists to produce highly accurate information aimed at assessing their size. It is this information that will ultimately determine where drilling should take place.

For the purpose of the operation one of the Jetrangers has been fitted with a highly-sophisticated inertial navigation system, capable of pinpointing a position on the earth's surface accurate to within ten metres. In addition the helicopter will carry an onboard computer to enable the survey team immediately to begin collating and processing the information as it is collected. Logistical support in the form of fuel, stores and personnel will be provided by the remaining two helicopters.

Operations Manager of Helicopters Botswana, Captain Phil Nash, explained that helicopters were essential for this type of work in a country such as Zambia. By using helicopters the whole survey could be completed within a 3-month period. Any alternative methods, he said, would take up to a year to complete and would almost certainly double the overall costs, owing to the immense distances involved as well as to the inhospitable terrain to be encountered. The contract was a significant one for Helicopters Botswana and for the country, he went on, because it showed that Botswana was now able to provide valuable technical assistance to her neighbours. This is further highlighted in view of the fact that the contract was awarded to Helicopters Botswana in the face of intense competition from other, much larger operations in Canada, Europe, Zimbabwe and South Africa.

COOPERATION WITH JAPAN EXAMINED

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 1 Oct 84 p 4

[Article by Wellington Kalwisha]

[Excerpts] True, geographically Japan is on the other side of the world, but in terms of economic co-operation Japan, second only to the United States in industrial capacity, has since emerged as Zambia's closest economic ally. And knowledgeable Japanese here are predicting greater participation of their country in Zambia's industrial development.

On the political plane relations between Lusaka and Tokyo, boosted further by the visit in March last year to Zambia by the Imperial Highnesses the Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko of Japan, are considered in both capitals to be that between all-weather friends, based on mutual respect and understanding.

Economic

But it is in the economic field where Japan has distinguished herself as a reliable partner in development. Key areas of this involvement in Zambia's development sectors include the construction of the paediatric surgical centre at the University Teaching Hospital in Lusaka; the implementation of the micro-wave radio relay project; supply of equipment and machinery for agricultural and road construction; provision of a loan facility for the construction of the K44 million Mass Media Complex; and technical co-operation in various specialised fields.

And according to the President of the Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA), Mr Keisuke Arita, the last development survey for Zambia undertaken in 1982 by JICA shows that Japan was assisting Zambia on the following major projects:

--Survey for the establishment of the School of Veterinary medicine at the University of Zambia (the foundation for which has already been laid at the main campus in Lusaka by President Kaunda). It will cost K11.4 million.

--Survey for the construction of storehouses for food grains and survey for Kambilombilo state farm development project.

Falling in the category of capital grant aid projects is the paediatric surgical centre and the supply of equipment for improvement of roads while the faculty of Veterinary medicine project at UNZA is categorised under the on-going co-operation.

The JICA president, whose organisation is the umbrella body for Japan's international co-operation, said Japan's performance of technical co-operation to Zambia has ranged from secondment of Japanese experts, survey teams to Japan Overseas Co-operation Volunteers (JOVC).

Projects

Since 1982 some 187 Japanese volunteers have been despatched to work on various projects in Zambia, mainly in the country's rural areas, while there has been 81 survey teams from here to Zambia; 17 Japanese experts and 68 trainees from Zambia have benefited from Japanese expertise in Japan.

During a visit to the 55 storey tower headquarters of the JICA at Shinjuku here I was told that the JICA conducts diversified operations but in particular, of Japan's Official Development Aid (ODA), JICA implements almost all of the technical co-operation based on government to government agreements, and promotes a major part of the technical co-operation-related grant capital assistance projects.

According to Mr Arita, Japan's net ODA expenditure for 1982 was 3,023 million US dollars (Yen 752,900 million), down 4.7 percent on a dollar basis from the previous year. When the new medium-term target for Japan's ODA was set in 1981, the government made an international pledge to more than double the amount of ODA (about 10,700 million dollars) extended during the latter half of the 70s and the first half of the 80s.

Japan has granted a total of K82.1 million aid to Zambia since 1981 for various projects.

On the other hand, he said, technical co-operation for 1982 showed an increase of 3.8 percent on a dollar basis, or 17.3 percent on a Yen basis, from 378.4 million dollars (Y83,450 million) for 1981 to 392.9 million dollars for 1982. "The agency carried out two thirds of Japan's technical co-operation mainly in training of overseas co-operation volunteers and supply of equipment. This showed that in 1982 the agency continued to fulfil its assigned important task of international co-operation.

Tasks

"Future expansion of technical co-operation is one of the important tasks of Japan's ODA. The agency intends to continue its efforts to improve its operations in quantity and quality," he said.

The agency was established in 1974 under the Japan International Co-operation Agency law as an executing organ of government-sponsored technical co-operation for developing countries and as an agent to administer emigration services.

At the time of its establishment, the agency took over the functions of the Overseas Technical Co-operation Agency, established in 1962 for the purpose of providing overseas technical co-operation.

Now JICA performs its activities for international co-operation in accordance with the Japan International Co-operation Agency under the supervision of the ministry of Foreign Affairs, the overall authorities, as well as the ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and the ministry of International Trade and Industry which are responsible for specific matters under their jurisdiction.

Office

JICA has a permanent office in Zambia housed at 9A Kaleya Road, in Lusaka's Roma township, and it is from there that all operations and activities of Japanese volunteers in Zambia—who are scattered in far flung areas of the republic are monitored and controlled from.

The JICA Overseas Co-operation Volunteers Programme (JOCV) activities in Zambia, in line with the organisation's approach in other developing countries where Japan has JOCV personnel, is designed to promote and assist the co-operation extended by Japanese young people for the socio-economic development.

The volunteers for this program undergo training to acquire techniques and skills required by developing countries and are charged with a mission to co-operate in nation-building. "The characteristics of the JOCV programme are that young Japanese are sent in order to deepen mutual understanding through personal contacts with the people of developing countries and co-operate with the local people.

"Based on requests made by recipient countries, the agency, in co-operation with prefectural governments and private organisations, publicly recruits volunteers twice a year and give them a four-month pre-assignment training. The sector covered by this programme has a wide range and includes agriculture, forestry and fisheries, civil engineering and construction, health and hygiene, mining and manufacturing and even education and sports," explained the JICA president.

The volunteers live and work together with the local people but they are supported by JICA in respect to their living and other expenses but do not receive what may be regarded as a remuneration for their services. They work as volunteers, living a life of local people.

Serve

"The need for broadening what is called 'development education' is being felt in Japan and returned JOCV volunteers can serve and are actually serving as media of information concerning overseas people, their culture and many more things about the countries they have lived and worked in. In this sense, JOCV volunteers play a unique role of consolidating mutual understanding between the recipient countries and Japan at grassroots."

According to Japanese government sources here Zambia ranks among the top four Japan's friends in Africa and this explains why Zambia is among the specially selected four African countries that have been invited to participate in Tsukuba Expo '85—an international exposition to be held here in March next year. Zambia's participation has been confirmed and a team from Lusaka is scheduled here for talks regarding the fair arrangements. An official from the Council for Scientific Research has been invited.

Zambia participated in Expo '70—an international trade fair that was staged in Osaka, this country's second largest city. And a visit to the Tsukuba site showed that with about six months to go before the opening on March 16, many pavilions are already undergoing the final stages of construction and beginning to show a variety of colourful architectural beauty. The four African countries invited will be housed under one large pavilion divided in four sections.

Exhibits

Officials here said the visit to Zambia last year by Crown Prince Akihito—the eldest son of Emperor Hirohito, marked the high point in relations between the two countries because the Crown Prince when on such foreign assignments is the direct representative of his father who is too old to travel. Emperor Hirohito is 83. According to Japanese tradition he is the symbol of the state and unity of Japanese.

Japan does not restrict its assistance on the bilateral level because the country also subscribes to the African Development Fund and is currently the world's second largest subscriber to the African Development Bank, whose president is Zambia's Mr Wila Mung'omba. Japan, whose total subscription when it joined the bank in 1982 was 296 million dollars pledged to increase its subscriptions to the ADB.

Countries

Probably Japan's generous contributions to developing countries, those in Africa generally, and Zambia in particular, is only commensurate with the country's successful industrialisation programme which has seen Japan not only overtake the European countries but come to give the United States its biggest threat to the position of the world's number one industrial power.

CSO: 3400/88

RESERVED MINERALS CORPORATION EARNINGS FROM EMERALDS

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 28 Sep 84 p 9

[Text] The Reserved Minerals Corporation (RMC) has sold 20 kilogrammes of emeralds valued at K1.2 million in foreign exchange, a spokesman disclosed in Lusaka yesterday.

The spokesman said that his corporation marketed the emeralds on behalf of Nkuralu Gem Prospecting Company Limited. The sale was conducted at RMC head offices in Lusaka from September 10 to 14.

Twenty international emeralds dealers from South Africa, Europe, USA and India attended the sale. The spokesman explained that the emeralds which were good in quality netted K1,199,612. Payment will be in USA Dollars amounting to 619,000 US dollars.

Most of the payment has already been made and letters of credit have been opened for the remaining stones. The spokesman explained that RMC expects to receive the outstanding payment soon. Shipment of the emeralds which has been paid for, has started, he said.

The spokesman could not comment on the progress being made by the newly formed Kagem Limited which has assumed emeralds mining responsibilities from RMD.

Last year, RMC earned K380,000 in foreign exchange from the sale of 70kg of emeralds in the first auction to be held in Zambia.

RMC managing director, Mr Winner Matongo then told Business Mail that the auction was experimental. Last year's sale was attended by foreign emeralds dealers coming from the same countries which were represented this month.

RMC is the sole government authorised Zambian emeralds marketing company.

Meanwhile, more than 2,800 tonnes of uncured coffee worth K1.41 million, were last year smuggled out of Bukoba in Kagera region, western Tanzania, the Tanzanian news agency Shihata reported on Wednesday.

It quoted regional commissioner Nsas Kaisa as saying that smuggling took place because the Tanzania Coffee Authority (TCA) delayed buying the

produce. Kaisa said the TCA should have started buying coffee from peasants from May 1983 but did not do so until August this year.

He said consequently, only 8,981 tonnes were bought compared to 11,869 tonnes bought in 1982.

Bukoba borders Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi.--Reuter/Zana

CSO: 3400/88

MORE LEAD, ZINC FOR LOCAL MARKETS

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 28 Sep 84 p 11

[Text]

ZAMBIA has increased lead and zinc exports to other members of the PTA and the SADCC regions.

Metal Marketing Corporation (Memaco) managing director, Mr Lawrence Mutakasha, who expressed satisfaction at the development, said Zimbabwe, Kenya and Tanzania were among some of the countries in the region buying the metals.

Mr Mutakasha explained that the formation of the two regional economic development groupings has boosted exports of Zambian lead and zinc to neighbouring countries and others within the region.

Meanwhile Memaco is awaiting a reply from Zaire's Gecamines on when the two sides will hold discussions on cobalt marketing for the coming year.

Mr Mutakasha said the two sides had not met since January when the Zairean government scrapped Sozacom which used to market Zairean metals. President Mobutu transferred marketing responsibili-

ties to Gecamines which handles mining operations in Zaire.

The Memaco chief said it was important for his organisation to hold regular consultative meetings with the Zaireans, especially now that the 1985 sales campaign was about to begin.

He said a cobalt marketing strategy for 1985 has to be drawn up soon so that sales could be launched at the beginning of October.

Zambia and Zaire are the largest cobalt producers in the world, and whatever decisions the two countries take to regulate and stabilise cobalt prices on the international market, they will have an immediate impact on both consumers and small producers.

Meanwhile Mr Mutakasha expressed gratitude at the decision the Reagan administration has taken not to impose restrictions on copper imports into the United States. Mr Mutakasha said the decision was a "victory for free trade and the world copper industry."

CSO: 3400/88

PLANS TO TURN ECONOMY FROM COPPER TO AGRICULTURE

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 5 Oct 84 Supplement p 25

[Text]

IMPOVERISHED Zambia has ambitious plans to turn its economy away from copper, which is fetching low prices on world markets, and concentrate on agriculture. However, the problems are enormous.

Experts believe Zambia has great agricultural potential, but it suffers from lack of expertise, low investment and unpredictable rainfall. They say the country now has no choice but to find an alternative source of revenue to copper, which can be mined at present production levels for only 15 more years or so and provides a negligible contribution to state coffers.

The only real alternative is agriculture, which, although seriously neglected until now, could become a significant source of wealth. As one expert said, "a tonne of beef is worth more than a tonne of copper."

Zambia has the advantages of a low population (about six million) and a vast amount of virgin land. "If Zambia took agriculture really seriously, it could feed the whole of Africa," was one expert's assessment.

Jim Woods, executive officer of the Commercial Farmers' Bureau, could point to several successes at this early stage.

He said that in the last few years Zambia had become self-sufficient in beef instead of importing much of it from neighbouring Botswana, and was beginning to export hides. It was also producing significant amounts of cotton, soyabeans and sunflower seeds, crops which

hardly existed in 1975. "These are fundamental changes," said Mr Woods, an American who has lived in Zambia for over 20 years.

Mr Woods and other experts agree that the main problem facing Zambia as it plans to diversify from mining to agriculture is not the widely-publicised drought that has hit much of Africa, but a shortage of skilled workers. "It's not a lack of money or water, it's good management we're after," he said.

Experts say the three-year-old drought would have hit Zambia even harder if the government had not sharply raised producer prices for traditional crops such as sorghum, millet and cassava instead of concentrating on maize as under previous policy.

Sorghum greatly out-produces maize during a drought, and production has risen considerably following successive increases in the area following the price rises.

Sorghum also needs less skill to grow than maize, but it remains unpopular with city dwellers who comprise over 40% of the population.

Zambia produced only about 10 000 tonnes of wheat last year as it requires intensive irrigation. It therefore has to import a great deal, much of it from South Africa.

Nevertheless, flour is always in short supply and enormous queues are a common sight outside Lusaka bakeries.

Experts say much scarce foreign exchange could be saved if bakers

used 25% sorghum flour in their bread. It makes no difference to the taste and such bread was widely sold in Sudan under a government scheme to reduce imports, they added.

Zambian agricultural output is dominated by commercial farmers who comprise only 4% of farm households but produce 40% of the country's maize.

Zambia's 460 000 peasant households produce largely at a subsistence level, growing only about a fifth of the maize grown by large-scale commercial farmers.

A recent world bank-sponsored report acknowledged that the performance of traditional farmers has not been encouraging.

It said their share of agricultural output had fallen from 82% at independence in 1964 to 5% in 1982, while commercial farmers had increased their share from about 19% to 41% in the same period.

The report, endorsed by President Kenneth Kaunda, said: "Improving and expanding production by traditional and emergent farmers is the surest way of raising the living standards of the majority of Zambians, ensuring an equitable distribution of income and enhancing regional balance in development."

The report also said a severe shortage of tractors and ox-drawn implements was a serious constraint on Zambian agriculture as it greatly limited the amount of land a farmer could cultivate.

It noted that this was especially critical because of Zambia's relatively short rainy season, and said a week's delay in planting could result in a 50% drop in yields.

It also said that because of a shortage of spare parts only about 2 300 of the country's 6 000 tractors were in reasonable working order and that many trained oxen could not be used because ploughs were often unobtainable.

Zambia is beginning to consider which cash export crops it should concentrate on. Experts believe tobacco and coffee offer the greatest potential and note that neighbouring Zimbabwe, with roughly similar conditions, is the world's biggest tobacco exporter.

But Zambia has greatly neglected its once flourishing tobacco industry in recent years, virginia output having fallen from 5 588 tonnes in 1977 to about 2 290 tonnes last year.

At present Zambia produces only a few dozen tonnes of coffee annually but is applying for membership of the international coffee organisation in the hope of becoming a big exporter.

It is also beginning to export sub-tropical vegetables to Europe, and one Zambian expert reckoned it could earn £5 million (\$6,5 million) annually from such sales in the next few years.

But Zambia is hampered by its landlocked position and distance from the markets, and as the Zambian expert said: "if we provide the produce, we can sell. The problem is guaranteeing a constant supply."

—Reuter

MINISTER OF STATE COMMENTS ON SECURITY SITUATION

Harare THE HERALD in English 2 Oct 84 p 1

[Article by Tim Chigodo]

[Text] More than 100 bandits have been killed and several captured this year in contact with security forces, the Minister of State (Security), Cde Emmerson Munangagwa, said yesterday.

Altogether about 500 had been killed since operations against bandits began two years ago.

"It is not my policy to reveal the number of captures," he told The Herald.

Cde Munangagwa disclosed that out of 300 people repatriated from Botswana, including a number of ex-Zipra combatants, 20 had been handed over to the police for prosecution for their alleged involvement in bandit activity.

"Only a handful of people have been placed in detention."

A number of persons had been cleared of involvement in banditry, while in other cases investigations were continuing.

The ministers said there had been a marked decrease in sabotage and malicious damage to property. During this year there were only 17 such cases compared to 39 last year.

"Such incidents of sabotage which have occurred were committed by bandits operating in the southern half of the country."

There had been no cases of politically motivated sabotage in the other parts of the country. "I believe that the decrease can be attributed to the success that the security forces have enjoyed so far this year and the imposition of a curfew which greatly curtailed the activities of bandits," Cde Munangagwa said.

Certain elements within the South African army had been engaged in acts of destabilisation through the medium of Super Zupu, in Matabeleland. There had been evidence that spies and agents of the South African intelligence services had been operating against Zimbabwe from within the country.

"I have no reason to believe that they have changed their tactics and the identification of individuals and the detection of spy rings is a continuous exercise undertaken by the CIO. I shall make a statement soon on this subject," the minister said.

Auxiliaries¹

Former UANC auxiliaries, members of the Guard Force and other branches of the Rhodesian security forces who fled to South Africa at independence had been of great concern to the Government. The exact number involved had been very difficult to determine accurately, although estimates put the figure at about 4 000.

"We know that some people are no longer involved with the South African military, but by the same token, Super Zapu recruits have been taken to South Africa for training.

"In the circumstances, it is not easy to provide an accurate figure, but I would add that from intelligence available to us it is known that there is still a presence of former UANC auxiliaries in South Africa who hold hostile intentions towards Zimbabwe."

Some former UANC auxiliaries and people who professed allegiance to the party had been arrested in Zimbabwe while engaged in seeking intelligence about the strength and movements of the security forces.

On the fate of the six foreign tourists kidnapped more than two years ago, Cde Munangagwa said the case had not been closed or forgotten. The successful resolution of the matter remained a priority.

He also said Zimbabwean senior security officers and those from South Africa often met to discuss matters of mutual concern, particularly relating to the security of the border between the two countries. Reciprocal visits were made when necessary, said Cde Munangagwa.

CSO: 3400/89

ALARM OVER CONTINUING SECURITY COOPERATION WITH RSA

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 6 Oct 84 p 8

[Article by Michael Hartnack]

[Text]

AN ORGANISATION calling itself "The Friends of the Hunters and Hanekoms Support Committee" held a meeting here last month to express solidarity with the accused in the South African secrets trial, which was then sub judice.

Relatives of the accused claimed there was simply no way national serviceman Roland Hunter and Andre Hanekom or his wife, Patricia Hanekom, could make known what the South African Government was doing except by acting in the way they did.

I understand details of the in camera trial are still secret, so to reiterate the accusations that were made — both against the accused and the South African Government — would make it impossible for this article to be published.

Moreover, it is not possible to state whether South Africa's bizarre security relationship with Zimbabwe was mentioned at the trial.

It has been mentioned in many other places, although remarkably few details seem to be filtering back to two groups of people most concerned — the South African and Zimbabwean people.

Since September 1, when The Times of London carried an initial report, Zimbabwe's Minister of State for Security, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, has confirmed that at least one military convoy from South Africa, bound for President Samora Machel's hard-pressed troops in the northern areas of Mozambique, has been allowed passage through Zimbabwe.

It entered Zimbabwe at Beit Bridge and the vehicles were handed over to the Mozambican army at Forbes border post outside Mutare. They contained tents and logistical supplies, not actual war munitions, he said.

Mr Munangagwa, who controls Zimbabwe's Central Intelligence Organisation, later told me security co-operation was continuing despite renewed fears that South Africa was assisting Zapu dissidents in Matabeleland.

Recent "kills" appeared to have equipment of late South African origin, he said.

Mr Munangagwa said weapons which dissidents obtained through South Africa came from Romania. Their original serial numbers were erased and false ones forged, making them quite different from the remnants dissidents unearthed from old caches left over from the 1972-80 Rhodesian bush war.

Mr Munangagwa confirmed that contacts between the two countries took place at their highest level in May when Lieutenant General PW van der Westhuizen, head of military intelligence of the South African Defence Force, visited Harare in plain clothes for talks with his opposite number in the Zimbabwe national army, Major General Sheba Gava.

Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe has vetoed the holding of a political forum between ministers of the two governments, but Mr Munangagwa said contacts took place routinely between local police and army command-

ers along the Limpopo River common boundary. At the meeting in May General Van der Westhuizen was presented with a list of Zimbabwean allegations of South African-sponsored destabilisation incidents.

Mr Munangagwa told The Times that General Van der Westhuizen had asked specifically whether there had been any such incidents since South Africa signed the Nkomati Accord with Mozambique and was told that at that time (in May) there had not been.

When I spoke to Mr Munangagwa last month he said a gang of about 40 "Super-Zapu" dissidents had entered Zimbabwe shortly before the ruling Zanu (PF) held its congress at the beginning of August. "Dead men do not talk," replied Mr Munangagwa laconically when I asked if he believed the gang had infiltrated southern Matabeleland from South Africa or Botswana. He said that the group had split into groups of two or three and was trying to move north.

"They are not attacking anybody, they are not committing any acts. I think they are heading for specific target areas," Mr Munangagwa told me.

He said political direction for the dissidents' campaign, which has racked Matabeleland for more than two years and claimed thousands of lives, came from a former Zapu-nominated district administrator at Tsholotsho, north east of Bulawayo. His name was Muthukuki and he was based in Pretoria.

When captured members of the latest gang had been interrogated and a dossier of evidence compiled, a meeting would take place with the South Africans at which the dossier would be presented. While it is welcome that the two sides are on such apparently familiar terms one can hardly imagine anything more grotesque in the field of human relations.

Imagine telephoning your neighbour and asking him to pop across for a cup of tea so you can discuss whether the landmine planted in your driveway last night was one of his.

The alarming facet of Zimbabwean-South African relations is that while Mr Munangagwa has, very creditably, made himself available for on the record Press interviews, little or no word about Lieutenant General Van der Westhuizen's visit, for example, nor the joint co-operation between Zimbabwe and South Africa to help Mozambique, seems to have reached the ears of the Zimbabwean or South African public.

Mr Munangagwa gave a remarkably full statement on the current security position in Matabeleland to the main national daily newspaper, the Herald, on October 2.

Talk is, of course, cheap, but Mr Mugabe's government can make no better start to the difficult task of rebutting the allegations against it of violating human rights than by making its ministers accessible to the Press as it has done.

Yet there was no exploration in the interview of Zimbabwe's complex security relationship with South Africa beyond the usual stereotype allegations that Pretoria lay behind the dissidents in the unhappy province of Matabeleland.

The propagandists in their state-controlled broadcasting media keep comparing Zimbabwe and South Africa to Stalin's Russia and Hitler's Germany respectively. These comparisons are almost invariably preposterous, far-fetched and wilfully ill-natured.

But in one respect the beginnings of an unwholesome similarity to the Nazi-Soviet relationship do seem to be appearing.

While the propaganda ministries raved abuse during the 1930s, the military men from Berlin and Moscow established a high degree of co-operation — the Germans, for example, evaded the 1919 Versailles Treaty restrictions imposed on them through an aircraft research establishment at Lipetsk, south of Moscow.

One British cartoonist summed up this relationship in his famous 1939 drawing of Hitler and Stalin bowing to each other over a corpse labelled "Poland".

"The scum of the earth, I believe?" said Hitler with a smile, while Stalin returned a similar pleasantry.

Let us hope Zimbabwe and South Africa can come clean with each other and their citizens before there is a similar symbolic encounter over a corpse labelled "Matabeleland".

ZAPU WINS AT MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 9 Oct 84 p 3

[Article by Michael Hartnack]

[Text]

HARARE. — Mr Joshua Nkomo's opposition Zapu party trounced Mr Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu (PF) Party in municipal elections held in Bulawayo at the weekend.

But Zapu received ominous warnings of a slackening-off in support which could cost it vital seats in next year's general elections for the House of Assembly.

Zapu retained all 15 city council seats for Bulawayo's "high density" suburbs.

Defeated Zanu (PF) candidates won only 15% to 25% of the votes.

This was, however, a better showing for Mr Mugabe's party than in 1980 when it received only 5% to 10% of the votes cast.

Support therefore has doubled for Zanu (PF), despite strong local feelings aroused by controversial anti-dissident operations in Matabeleland.

This must raise Mr Mugabe's hopes of picking up at least one or two extra House of Assembly seats, particularly on the fringes of the Matabeleland-Midlands area.

And, in so doing, it would boost his plans for a one-party state.

At the 1980 British-supervised election, Mr Nkomo's party won 20 of the 80 seats in the House of Assembly reserved for blacks.

They were polled for then on a proportional representational basis, but the forthcoming election is scheduled to be conducted on a "first past the post" basis.

Last weekend, seven white independent candidates won all the council seats for Bulawayo's low density suburbs.

Now the incoming city council has the same composition as its predecessor.

There was no violence during the poll and crowds of party supporters heard the results in good humour.

CSO: 3400/95

NINE COUNTRIES FILL ALLOCATION GAP THROUGH CIPS

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 28 Sep 84 p 21

[Text] Nine different countries have provided Zimbabwe with a total of over \$68 million for the importation of raw materials and capital equipment between 1982 and 1985, through commodity import programmes (CIPs).

According to a recent report by the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries (CZI), "over the last year, CIPs have to some extent filled the gap that is left by the increasingly dwindling foreign exchange allocations. Many manufacturers have benefited...being able to purchase machinery, spare parts and raw materials which otherwise would not have been possible."

The countries are: Australia (A\$2 million, allocated in 1984),, Belgium (Z\$2 million, 1982), Finland (Z\$2,5 million, 1983/84 plus Z\$2.8 million 1984/85), Japan (amount not given, 1984), Switzerland (Z\$2 million, 1983/84/85), Sweden (Z\$3,73 million, 1984), UK (Z\$20 million), USA (US\$20 million, 1984) and India (Z\$5 million, 1982/83), extended until September 1984).

According to the CZI, all the aid, mostly in the form of soft loans, is generally for the importation of raw materials and/or capital equipment. Of Australia's donation, 75% has already been committed to Zimbabwe Government projects. Z\$700 000 of Belgium's has still to be used, the CZI reported: "Apparently, the problem has been that the Belgian CIP will finance 25% of any purchase and the other 75% has to be provided by the importer in foreign exchange, though the Belgian government is willing to arrange for a commercial loan from Belgium, to finance the 75%."

National Interest

Finland's Z\$2,8 million contribution for 1984/85 is already in force, the report continues, "and may be used, provided the project is of national interest."

India's line of credit (Z\$5 million) was extended for the 1982/83 financial year, and then extended until September this year.

Of the Z\$3,73 million extended by Sweden, an amount of Z\$800 000 is specifically for use by industry, and Switzerland extended a total of Z\$10 million in 1983. Z\$2 million of that is allocated for 1984 and Z\$2 million for 1985.

The UK's contribution of Z\$20 million is mainly in the form of a grant, a small portion being a loan, and the USA's US\$20 million is to be spread over 1984 and 1985.

CSO: 3400/96

MEDICAL AID SOCIETIES MAY SOON PAY WITCHDOCTORS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 11 Oct 84 p 16

[Article by Samuel Marisa]

[Text]

HARARE — Medical aid societies in Zimbabwe could soon be paying for witchcraft.

The Zimbabwe National Traditional Healers' Association, representing witchdoctors and herbalists, has started talks with medical aid societies to enable patients to claim payments for treatment by ngangas.

Although sorcery and witchcraft practices have been part of African culture for centuries, it is only now that they are gaining recognition.

Early missionaries condemned the practice of witchcraft as a manifestation of evil and successive colonial governments tried to suppress the practice.

Before Zimbabwe's independence in 1980 doctors were forbidden by regulations to associate with witchdoctors and offenders were struck off the roll.

However, under the patronage of Durban-trained Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, Zimbabwe's first Health Minister and outspoken advocate of traditional practice, ngangas began to be recognised as having a role in the government's plan to provide health for all by the year 2000.

Although there has been scepticism about the inclusion of ngangas in health services, some conventionally trained doctors have come out in their support.

Dr Doris Hollander, deputy secretary for health in charge of psychiatric services, acknowledged the role played by traditional healers in mental cases.

She said she had never stopped patients going to ngangas even if they were in the middle of a course of conventional treatment.

Mr Ian Rosin, one of Zimbabwe's top surgeons, added his support to a suggestion to include traditional healers in the country's national health service.

And he commented that between 40 and 50 percent of illnesses in the country were psychosomatic and would not respond to pathological treatment.

In most cases only ngangas would be effective, he said.

Dr William Murdoch, a former lecturer in psychiatry at the University School of Medicine, commented: "Traditional healers were often successful because traditional tribal society had norms that made it

easier for a disturbed person to readjust to daily life."

The inclusion of the traditional healers in the medical council list, however, would create a number of problems, say medical aid societies.

Ngangas have no fixed tariffs and fees cannot be standardised because the healers fall into different categories.

There are those who divine with the help of the spirits without administering medicine; those who are herbalists only; those who are both spirit mediums and herbalists.

Relationships between patients and witchdoctors are based on trust and business is run on loose lines.

Normally patients make a downpayment, or *tsamiti*, which is a fee for herbs.

The balance of the fee is due only if the cure is successful.

Nganga fees tend to be quite low in comparison to those of conventional physicians.

For example, a fee for divination or diagnosis of an illness might be between 60 c and R2,40 depending on what the patient wanted.

For prophesying the outcome of an important event the fee might be more.

In rural areas witchdoctors normally ask for small amounts in cash but will accept chickens, goats, cattle and other payment in kind.

If the scheme is implemented some of the possible problems for medical aid societies will be of an other-worldly nature.

On divination and prophesy the spirits set the fees which ngangas may charge.

The healers are mere go-betweens and some spirits which have helped healers for decades are still in the habit of quoting fees in pounds and shillings.

There would also be enormous administrative problems in paying traditional healers.

The majority live in communal areas where transport and communications are bad.

Most are illiterate and would probably not understand how to fill in medical aid claim forms.

Opposition could even come from the ngangas themselves.

It is difficult to see them agreeing to comply with the Government's free national health scheme for those who earn less than R180 a month.

The majority of their patients are rural folk who earn much less than that.

It would cost the taxpayer millions of rands extra every year if the government decided to subsidise nganga treatments.

Once accepted as fully fledged medical practitioners, the traditional healers would have to fill in income tax returns — something they do not accept because they say they work with the permission of the spirits who cannot be dictated to.

BUMPER COTTON CROP REPORTED

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English "The Farming Gazette" Supplement
5 Oct 84 p 23

[Text] A record seed cotton crop has been delivered to the Cotton Marketing Board this year, beating the previous record of three years ago by more than 47 million kg.

The CMB's deputy general manager, Mr Maxwell Gandiwa, said that by September 22 a total of 247 036 000 kg had been delivered to the board from the 1983/1984 growing season.

This is about 47 000 tonnes higher than the 1981 intake of just under 200 million kg and is 79 million kg higher than the 1983 intake.

"The intake to September 22 is by no means the total for the season, as seed cotton is still being delivered to several depots," he said, adding that a final intake of between 250 and 255 millions kg is expected. Intake at all depots started to fall away at the end of August, and has slowed considerably.

Mr Gandiwa said the board was pleased by the handling and processing of the seed cotton. Rural transit depots had performed well, all of them working above their designed capacity.

The intake to September 22 was 3% above the estimate given in the second national crop estimate of 240 million kg and was already above the third estimate of 247 million kg.

Farmers have been paid \$135,7 million for the seed cotton sold to the board. A total of 55,5% of the intake has been received from the large scale commercial sector, with 32,5% from the communal sector, 8,9% from ARDA estates and 3,1% from the small scale commercial sector.

By September 22, the board had ginned 182 655 000 kg, or 74% of the intake. This was 40 932 000 kg more than had been ginned by the end of September last year.

Grades to date are:

A--10 359 000 kg

A Discount--32 014 000 kg

B--155 522 000 kg

C--42 506 000kg

D-- 6 635 000 kg

This year's record intake of seed cotton beats the previous highest intake in 1981 when about 200 000 000 kg were delivered to the board. Since then, successive droughts have taken their toll on the crop although the actual area planted to cotton is increasing each year--reasons for this include the crop's relative drought resisting qualities as well as the fact that sale of cotton to the board is bringing many communal growers from a subsistence to cash form of operation.

The number of farmers registered as cotton growers is increasing at a steady pace. More than 107 000 farmers are now registered, compared to about 77 000 two years ago.

CSO: 3400/92

BRIEFS

CIVIL DEFENSE BODY FORMED--Harare--The Cabinet has approved the establishment of a civil defence directorate which will ensure that Zimbabweans are sufficiently trained to cope with any "disaster situation," according to the Minister of Local Government and Town Planning, Mr Enos Chikowore. The Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, will appoint a director to head the new department, which will co-ordinate civil defence activities, Mr Chikowore said yesterday before leaving for an international conference on civil defence in Switzerland. The civil defence organisation was formed recently and was being run by 127 local authorities throughout the country.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 2 Oct 84 p 3]

SUPPLIES MINISTRY OWED MILLIONS--Harare--When the government does not pay the government, the government has a problem. Zimbabwe's Minister of National Supplies, Mr Enos Nkala, says his ministry is owed millions by some government departments for transport, stores and stationery. The central mechanical equipment department alone is owed the equivalent of more than R26 million. Mr Nkala said: "This is the government owing the government money. Outsiders can be sued or have their credit curtailed, but this is clearly impossible in the present case." [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 2 Oct 84 p 3]

HUGE UMNATI DAM FOR MIDLANDS--Plans are being formulated for a huge new dam which will have the capacity of Lake McIlwaine and Darwendale Dam put together, to be built on the Umnati river in the Midlands. This was revealed in a recent report by the Midlands Observer, which stated that the project was discussed at a meeting between the Kadoma Farmers and Stock-owners Association and the Umswezwe ICA in Kadoma. "A most exciting project," the report read. "The dam would be situated on the Umnati River, on Kudu River Ranch (one of the Sanyati Ranches), where there is a natural site. On the southern side, there is a sheer cliff of rock and on the northern side, a rocky knoll." The dam wall would be about 400 metres long and the dam would have a capacity "as big in area as McIlwaine and Darwendale put together, but it would be a superior proposition because it would be a deep dam." It would serve a large area, including Gokwe, Sanyati, Chenjiri, Jombe, Copper Queen, benefit commercial farmers in the area and be a possible alternative source of water for both Kadoma and Kwekwe. A great advantage of the site, the report continued, is that it will allow water to be gravitated onto the surrounding area, against having to pump it out, thereby saving in costs. The land which would be flooded by the dam

is rough and not heavily populated, therefore "not requiring large sums of compensation." The dam could also feature as a "great tourist attraction," said the Observer, with fishing and boating. Roads, electricity, telephones, schools and a hospital at Sanyati are well placed to serve it. The planners of the project are seeking a meeting with the ministers of Water Resources and Development, Agriculture and Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development at the dam site. [Text] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 5 Oct 84 p 1]

TROOPS ESCORT FOOD CONVOYS--Paris--South African convoys of trucks with food for Malawi are being escorted by Zimbabwe combat troops in armoured vehicles, a French television network reported on Sunday. Convoys of 30 trucks making the 1 600 km trip from the Transvaal to Malawi are escorted by a company of Zimbabwe troops in Rhodesian-made armoured transport carriers. The French Antenne-2 Television network showed a documentary on famine in Mozambique which recorded a convoy taking bags of rice, maize and flour to Malawi. A smiling driver sitting in his cab whose door was marked "Truck Africa" told a French interviewer: "This food is not for this place Mozambique, it is all going up to Malawi." The "Truck Africa" convoy sped along a dirt road heavily guarded by mobile Zimbabwe troops. The French commentator, clearly surprised, said: "It is the first time I have known foreign troops to be called in to guard a food convoy." Judging by shots of undisciplined Frelimo troops and famine conditions of northern Mozambique shown on the programme, it was clear from whom the food convoys were being guarded. The film, made by French TV journalist Philip Rochot, was shot in winter--after the Nkomati agreement. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 9 Oct 84 p 5]

STARVATION IN CIREDZI DISTRICT--Masvingo--Reports reaching here indicate that more than 15 000 people are starving in the Sengwe communal lands in the Chiredzi district which has been badly hit by the drought. Many people there depended on Government handouts with the exception of about 300 people who were on the Manjinji Irrigation Scheme, the only one operating in the area. Drought relief recipients throughout many of the seven districts in Masvingo did not receive their full allocation of drought relief maize due to transport problems and the problem deteriorated in August when only about half of the provincial allocation was delivered to the district. A spokesman for the Department of Social Welfare said here that the five lorries they need for delivering maize had no tyres and were out of operation but five other lorries had been requested from Harare. He hoped that the situation would improve after the lorries were brought to Masvingo. He said the normal fleet should be about 12 lorries. A Grain Marketing Board spokesman at Nandi Depot in Chiredzi said there had been an order for 6 000 bags of maize to be collected from the depot and distributed to the outlying rural areas until the end of September but only 500 bags had been collected. The order was cancelled on September 30, he said.--Ziana [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 6 Oct 84 p 3]

CSO: 3400/92

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